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Important—The Government has decided to withdraw all restrictions on the mention of Battalion Numbers and the location of battalions and such units, as regards the troops in France, Flanders, Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Italy, Salonika, and East Africa.

BIRTHS.

CUMMINS—December 1, 1918, at 5 Huddleston rd., Tufnell Park, London, N., the wife of Rev. J. T. Cummins, of a son (stillborn).

SARGENT—December 3, 1918, at 24 Grangemount, Birkenhead, to Lieutenant and Mrs. A. Norwood Sargent (née Fossitt), a daughter.

WILLIAMS—December 1, 1918, at Brainshaugh House, Acklington, Northumberland, to Captain Frank McClure Williams, A.S.C., and Mrs. Williams, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE and DOBBYN—December 3, 1918, at Ballinakill Church, Waterford, by the Rev. Canon Greenstreet and the Rev. H. W. Cooke, Joseph Henry Clarke, Lieutenant R.N.V.R., son of H. W. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke, Gravesend, to Mary Winifred, daughter of the late Robert Dobbyn and Mrs. Dobbyn, Ballinakill House, Waterford.

ELLIOTT and SHIRLEY—On November 30, 1918, at St. Winifred's Church, Wimbledon, S.W., Corporal James F. Elliott, R.A.M.C., eldest son of James Elliott, G.P.O., Dublin, to Mary Alicia (May), youngest daughter of the late William and Isabella Shirley, of Carlow, and grand-daughter of the late Robert Wells, Garryglass.

DEATHS.

BAGWELL—December 4, 1918, at Marlfield, Clonmel, Richard Bagwell, D.L., Litt.D., aged 78.

BATTELLE—December 2, 1918, at the County Hospital, Monaghan, of pneumonia, following influenza, Joseph, fourth surviving son of the late Peter Battelle, of Sligo, and of Mrs. Battelle, 27 St. Anne's rd., Dublin. Interment took place in family burial ground, Sligo, on the 3rd inst. R.I.P.

BELL—Henry Bell, aged 38, at his residence, 19 Auburn avenue, of pneumonia, following influenza. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) to Mount Jerome at 9 a.m.

CUMMINS—December 2, 1918, at 5 Huddleston rd., Tufnell Park, London, N., of pneumonia, following influenza, Gladys Grace, darling wife of Rev. J. T. Cummins, and youngest daughter of W. G. Honey, Cork.

GALLAGHER—December 5, 1918, at his residence, Jocelyn st., Dundalk, Edward Gallagher, late of 7 Upper Liffey st., Dublin. Deeply regretted. R.I.P. Funeral arrangements later.

HANLY—December 4, 1918, at 8 Camac place, Dolphin's Barn, Kevin, youngest son of Margaret and Joseph Hanly. R.I.P. Funeral this (Friday) morning, 9 o'clock, Glasnevin.

HASSARD—December 4, 1918, at a Private Nursing Home, Dublin, Fanny, widow of the late Robert Hassard, of Desertcreat, Co. Tyrone, in her 76th year.

HENSON—November 24, 1918, at Wellington, New Zealand, of pneumonia, Gerald Henson, husband of Sara Allgood, aged 30 years.

LATCHFORD—December 5, 1918, at 4 Cullenswood ter., Ranelagh, the beloved wife of R. A. Latchford, junior, aged 28 years. "Peace, perfect peace." Funeral private.

LEESON—December 5, 1918, at her brother's residence, 5 Rutland square, E., Jane Leeson, widow of the late Thomas Leeson. Funeral strictly private.

LYNCH—December 3, 1918, after an operation, Thomas Arthur, youngest and dearly-loved son of Thomas F. and Agnes M. Lynch, 34 Brighton rd., Rathgar, aged 15½ years. R.I.P. Funeral from St. Joseph's Church, Terenure, at 9.30 a.m., to-day (Friday), 6th inst.

MALONE—December 5, 1918, at her residence, Railway st., Navan, Frances, beloved wife of John Malone. Deeply regretted. R.I.P. Funeral from St. Mary's Cathedral to New Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday) at 2 o'clock.

MAY—December 4, 1918, at Private Nursing Home, Dublin, after operation, Nicholas May, West Pier, Howth, aged 41. R.I.P. Funeral from Howth R.C. Chapel, 3 o'clock, to-day (Friday). No flowers, by request.

RICHARDS—December 4, 1918, at Molesworth rd., Cookstown, suddenly, Charles Maude, eldest son of the late Rev. Canon Richards, D.D. Funeral leaves for Dungannon to-morrow (Saturday) at 11.30 a.m. No flowers.

TELFORD—December 3, 1918, John G. Telford, ... Clara, King's County.

WADE—December 1, 1918, at his father's residence, Collon, Co. Louth, of pneumonia, William John, aged 23, dearly-beloved and eldest son of Robert and Agnes Wade. Sadly missed by his sorrowing father, mother, brothers, and sisters.

"Now the labourer's task is o'er,
Now the battle day is past."
Father, in Thy gracious keeping
Leave we now Thy servant sleeping."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mrs. Shirley Ball, Gerrardstown, returns her grateful thanks to the many kind friends for their sympathy in her trial, but owing to delicate health is unable to reply individually.

Mrs. W. James and family wish to return their sincere thanks to the many kind friends who sent letters of sympathy in their recent sad bereavement, and trust this acknowledgment will be accepted by all.

The family of the late **Mrs. Isabella Kidd**, of "Kinvara," Orwell Park, Rathgar, Dublin, return thanks for all the kind letters and expressions of sympathy received.

Mrs. Ted Moloney, Main st., Portumna, Co. Galway, wishes to return most sincere thanks to her many kind friends, who, by their presence, letters, and telegrams, sympathised with her in her recent sad bereavement, and trusts this will be accepted by all as a deeply grateful acknowledgment.

IN MEMORIAM.

LOWRY—In loving memory of our dear mother, Frances Lowry, who died on 6th December, 1914, at 9 Winton av., Rathgar, Co. Dublin. Inserted by all her children.

LOWRY—In memory of mother, Frances Lowry, who died on the 6th December, 1914, at No. 9 Winton av., Rathgar. "At rest." Inserted by her eldest son.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 4.

'Phone—276. NICHOLS' 'Phone—276. FUNERAL AND CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT, Lombard street (Westland row). Coffins, Hearses, and Every Requisite. Economy and Punctuality.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. PAUL'S REMEDY FOR IRELAND.—We beseech you, brethren, that ye rebuke the unquiet, support the weak, be sober, walk honestly, that you want nothing of ANY MAN'S, follow that which is GOOD towards EACH OTHER, and all men.—Douay Testament, 1st Thess. 4, 11, and v. 8, 14, 15, page 249.

GENTLEWOMAN, young, wishing instruction in Riding and Shooting, would appreciate letters from gentle people willing to take her temporary as pupil in or near Dublin.—"Z 2334, Riding," this office.

POULAPHOUCA HOTEL AND FINE FARM of 134 Acres to be Sold at Naas on 9th inst. Unlimited power from Waterfall to Light, Heat, and Cook by Electricity. R. J. GOFF and CO., Auctioneers, NEWBRIDGE.

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Washing Soda	1/3
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	Per lb.
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	Each.
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Each additional word 2d.

IRISH TIMES, LTD., WESTMORELAND ST., DUBLIN. 'Phone 63.

LOST AND FOUND.

BULLOCK Lost near Cattle Market, Thursday; police notified. Reply to Gavin Low.

LOST, Necklet of Small Pearls. Reward if brought Johnston, Jeweller, Grafton st.

LOST, 4th instant, Second Class Season Ticket, Dublin to Howth. Reward if sent to "Selma," Nashville Park, Howth.

LOST, about 12-1 Monday, Pillar-Palmerston, Umbrella, silver mounted handle. Reward 30 Windsor road.

LOST, Bunch of Keys, on two key rings. Finder rewarded if brought to Keatinge, 42 Grafton st.

LOST, Black Purse, between Harcourt road and Dame st. Reward.—97, Irish Times Office, Ranelagh.

LOST, one Cheviot Sheep, between Harcourt st. and Cattle Market. Reward—Coffe, Smithfield.

LOST, between Ellesmere avenue and Theatre Royal, Amber Bead Necklace. Reward, Manager, Theatre Royal.

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A DRAUGHTSMAN, competent to prepare building designs from measurements and instructions, is required in the Royal Engineer Office, Fermoy District, Mallow. Intending applicants can obtain full particulars of the appointment, and the remuneration attached thereto, on applying to COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER, MILITARY BARRACKS, MALLOW.

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EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

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MALES CONTINUED.

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MALES DISENGAGED.

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DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

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RED HAND BABY FLAKE IS MANUFACTURED FROM CHOICEST IRISH WHITE OATS ONLY BY McELBERRY & POLLOCK, Ltd., BALLYMONEY. Recipes on Application to H. J. Briscoe, 11 Crow St., Dublin. J. E. Booth and Son, 4 King St., Cork.

SHOPS SUPPLIED WHOLESALE BY NOLAN BROS., MERCHANTS, 19 CAPEL ST., DUBLIN.

Nut Chocolate, 224/- cwt.; 28lbs., 58/-. Locust Beans, 60/- cwt.; 14lbs., 8/-. Broken Biscuits, 50/- cwt.; 14lbs., 7/-. Chewing Gum, 7/6 box. 1½d. Assorted Drinks, 15/- gross. 1d. Box Lozenges, 10/6 gross. 1½d. Sachets, 15/- gross. 2d. Smoking Mixture, 20/- gross. Lucky Bags, 5/- and 10/- gross. Lucky Dips, 5/- and 10/- gross. 2d. Packets Biscuits, 18/- gross. Chewing Gum, per box, 7/6. 20 a 1d. Biscuits, 10/- tin; Thin Arrowroot, 10/- tin. 12 a 1d. Biscuits, 10/- tin; Marie Biscuits, 10/- tin. Social Biscuits, 10/- tin; Oaten Biscuits, 10/- tin. Broken Chocolate, 376/- cwt.; Chocolate Candy, 224/- cwt. Bottled Syrups, Raspberry, Lemon Squash, etc., 21/- dozen. Custard Egg and Baking Powders, 20/- gross. Cream Tartar Sub., 20/-; ½lb. Cream Tartar Sub., 4/- dozen. Shelf Cocoa, 10/- sack; 1½d. Cocoa, 15/- gross. Cadbury's, Fry's, or Rowntree ¼lb. Cocoa, 8/- dozen. 2oz. Cocoa, 4/6 dozen; 4½ Cocoa, 3/9 doz. Cleeves' Full Cream, 58/-; Cleeves' Goat, 52/- case. Tin Milk, 1lb., 42/- case. Ice Cream Powder, 224/- cwt.; 28lb., 58/-. 1½ Do. Do. 15 gross Sherbert, 23/- stone. Salmon, 96/-, 8 dozen; Corn Beef, 65/- case, 4 dozen. Meat Paste, 20/- and 38/- gross; Brawn, 9/- tin. Saccharine Tablets, 16/- per 1,000; Tea Sweeteners, 1/6 gross. Tea Tablets, 150 cups, 1/9; Lemonade Powder, 2/6 24 quarts. Oxo Cubes, 10/- per 150; Beef Tea Cubes, 9/- per 150. Lunch Cubes, Beef Tabs, 4/9 per 150. Gong Soup, 19/- gross; Oxo Bottles, all sizes. Falk Salt, 1½d., 12/6 per 150; 3d. Falk Salt, 22/- per 150. Bovril, all sizes. Cornflour, ¼, ½, and 1lb., 12/6 stone, 96/- cwt. Paisley Flour, 3/3 dozen, 36/- gross. Mustard, 2/3 dozen, 26/- gross. Sauce, 20/-, 30/- gross. Vinegar, 30/- and 42/- gross. Bisto Gravy Salt, 20/-. Gravy Salt, 10/- gross. Nut Megs, 3 in Box, 15/- gross. Spice, 2/6 lb., ¼ and ½ oz. 3d. Pepper, 30/- gross. 1½ Gum, 18/- gross. Hair Wash, 10/- gross.

SOAPS.

Sunlight, 1lb. Tablets, 80/- cwt. " Small, 76/- gross. Up-to-date Soap, 4 divisions, 60/- gross. Carbolic Soap, 66/- gross. Comfort Soap, 60/- gross. Household Soap, Twin Tablet, 36/- gross. Matchless Cleanser, 76/- cwt. Bar Soap, 66/- cwt. Red Lion, 60/- gross. Gossage's Right Sort, 60/- gross. Swan Soap, 60/- gross. Toilet Soap, 15/-, 20/-, 24/-, 30/-, 36/- gross. Soap Eggs, 42/- gross. Shaving Sticks, 30/- gross. Candles, 3 gross box, 20/; 6 doz. case, £4. Xmas Candles, 48/- per box. Washing Soda, 2 cwt., 13/6; per ton, £6 10s. Bread Soda, 15/- cwt.; per ton, £12. Starch, 120/- cwt.; 1d. Packet Starch, 10/- gross. Blue, 2/3, 4/6, and 9/- gross. Enamaline, 40/- gross. Black Lead, 2/6, 4/6, and 9/- gross. Cherry Blossom, 20/- and 38/- gross. Wood Milne, 18/- gross. Shinet Polish, 18/- gross. Borax, 15/- and 30/- gross. Globe and Brasso, 15/- gross. Pyuka, 15/- gross. Slate Blacking, 8/- gross. Brick Dust, 18/- gross. Hudson ..., 40/- cwt. Washing Powder, 10/- gross. Hudson's Super Lux, 20/- gross. Rinso, 32/-; Lux, 32/-. Monkey Soap, 42/- gross. Daisy Powder, 15/- gross; Seidlitz Powder, 15/- gross. Epsom Salts, 3/6 box; Vaseline, 15/- gross. Bewley Ink, 15/- gross; Ink, 10/- gross. Tins Rabbits, 10/- gross; Violet Powder, 9/- gross. Fuller's Earth, 9/- gross; Peaflour, 20/- gross. Brick Dust, 20/- gross; Monkey Brand, 42/- gross. 1oz. Bags, 3/- 1,000; Coloured Paper, 8 Sheets, 20/- gross. Chinese Crackers, 4/- dozen, 60 each. Wire Puzzles, 1/- boxes, 10/- per dozen. Dolls, 9/- dozen. Red Herrings, 600, 40/-; Salt, do., 500 and 1,000, 35/-.

BANKERS—HIBERNIAN AND PROVINCIAL.

WE DESPATCH GOODS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. CASH WITH ORDER.

CHRISTIES, AUCTIONEERS, 150 CAPEL STREET. WANT FURNITURE, FARMS, HOUSE PROPERTY, ETC.

DOMESTICS CONTINUED.

NURSES WANTED

APPLY—Eight Nurses Wanted; £24 to £30; three Nurserymaids.—Kennedy's, 68 Sackville st.

[illegible]

YOUNG Girl Wanted to mind children; £12 start.—Levis, Goldenbridge House, Inchicore.

KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC., WANTED

LAUNDRESS Washer Wanted for the Four Courts Hotel. Apply Housekeeper.

[illegible]

DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

LADY recommends superior Catholic Girl, good needlewoman, as Maid; mind baby.—F 373, this office.

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS DISENGAGED.

A LADY recommends an excellent Cook and House Parlourmaid, going together, Dublin or environs.—F 299, this office.

GENERAL SERVANTS DISENGAGED.

[illegible]

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS DISENGAGED.

[illegible]

NURSES DISENGAGED

[illegible]

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

AT KELLY'S, 48 FLEET STREET. Engagement Rings. A magnificent selection of Secondhand Single Stone, Two, Three, Five Stone Gipsy, Marquise, and Cluster Rings, set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, and Pearls, etc., of the finest quality, brilliancy, and colour.

RICK ABOUT COVERS. SACKS, SALE OR HIRE, On Best Terms. COLEMAN. Sack Contractor, Rick Cover Manufacturer, 25-26 CHANCERY STREET (Back Four Courts), Dublin.

[illegible]

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE APPLIES TO TYRES AND TUBES. Let us repair your tyres by Harvey Frost Process. It will save you money. R. CALLOW & SONS, 44 WESTLAND ROW.

HORSES.

Wire—"Sewell," Dublin. Telephone—674. SEWELL'S, DUBLIN. AUCTION AT THE REPOSITORY ON THURSDAY NEXT, DEC. 12th. Commencing at Two o'clock. Entry Forms on application. SEWELL, SON & SIMPSON AUCTIONEERS (LTD.)

EDUCATION.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Low Wood, Casterton, Kirkby Lonsdale. Governors—The Bishop of Carlisle and others. Headmistress—Miss M. H. Browne, B.A. Thorough modern education. University Exams. Domestic Science. Physical Training. Music. Drawing. Excellent health record. Fees—£50 (£45 under 12) per ann. For Prospectus apply to Headmistress. Next Term begins January 16.

ARTICLES CONTINUED

MODERN Kitchen Ranges and Grates, Brass Curbs, Fenders, and Fire Irons, Foot Warmers; Mangling and Washing Machines. Inspection invited.—McKenzie and Sons, Dublin.

RICK COVERS, SACKS, PETRIE BROTHERS, WATERPROOF COVERS. WATERPROOFERS, 35, 36, and 37 USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

REMINGTON Typewriter, No. 7, Foolscap, perfect working order, just returned from overhaul, £10, spot, for quick Sale.—F 232, this office.

SPECIAL—Ladies' Coloured Oilskin Coats, thoroughly waterproof, suitable for hard wear, clearing at 25/6; Featherweight Oilskin Coats, 42/-.—Crotty's, Grafton st.

SPECIAL Sale—Ladies' Rainproof Cloth Coats, with or without belts, large stock; greatly reduced to clear.—Crotty's, Grafton st.

SPECIAL Sale—Ladies' Fawn, Black, and White Rubber Coats, guaranteed thoroughly waterproof; price from 35/-, great bargains.—Crotty's, Grafton st.

SPECIAL Sale—Ladies' Cream Mackintoshes, coloured trimmings, very smart, stylish garments ... to 59/6.—Crotty's, Grafton st.

SEWING Machines—All makes supplied, and repaired; Mangles, Washing Machines, Wringers, Kitchen Utensils, Table Cutlery.—Hughes Bros., Dawson st., Dublin.

SALE, Mahogany Easel, take canvas 8 feet high.—Room 48, 32 Nassau st., Friday, Saturday, 12 to 1 p.m.

SAFE, best steel (Hitchens), with drawer, cheap. Seen Army and Navy Insurance Offices, 10 Nassau st.

SINGER Hand Sewing Machine for Sale, in perfect order (as good as new), oak cover and all accessories; price £5 5s.—F 419, this office.

TYPEWRITERS Cheap—We Buy, Sell, Exchange, Repair.—Norman Works, Upper Ormond quay.

TYPEWRITER (Williams) for Sale; perfect working order; visible writer; selling to make way for larger machine.—Edward Dowley and Sons, Ltd., Carrick-on-Suir.

TYPEWRITER Ribbons for Sale, all machines, guaranteed finest quality, 2/- each, 21/- dozen; British made.—Arthur Kerr, 54 Gordon st., Glasgow.

TO BUILDERS, MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKERS.

DIAMOND GRIT involves less labour and increases your saving by 50 per cent. Write us to-day for samples, state what kind of stone you are sawing, and we will advise suitable size. We supply everything appertaining to the successful working of Granite, Stone, Marble, etc. Stone Working Machinery, complete Pneumatic Plants installed. HARRISON BROTHERS (ENGLAND), LTD., Atlas Foundry, Middlesbrough.

WOOD Prize for packing, 2 cwt. lots to 5 tons, in stock.—J. Pullar Phibbs, North Strand, Dublin.

YOST Typewriter for Sale, in excellent working order; can be inspected by appointment.—F 385, this office.

ARTICLES WANTED.

ANTIQUE Silver Cups, Candlesticks, Salvers, Sugar Bowls, etc.; also Diamond Ornaments, Precious Stones, and Old Gold; highest prices given. West and Son, Grafton House, Grafton st.

ANTIQUE—Wanted, China, Cut Glass, Engravings, Furniture, etc.—Edward Butler, 14 Bachelor's Walk.

BILLIARD Tables, full size, with accessories, required to purchase. Full particulars, E 1892, this office.

DIAMONDS, Old Gold, Antique Silver Miniatures, etc., Purchased for cash—Edmond Johnson, Ltd., 94 Grafton st.

FEATHER Beds Wanted; highest prices paid; will send to examine in city.—Irish Feather Co., Ltd., Tara st., Dublin. IRISH FIRM. Original Advertisers.

FEATHERS—Nolan and Sons, Cork, pay highest prices ...

[illegible]

WANTED, 6 or 8 large covered Bread Baskets. Apply—Z 2249, Baskets, this office.

WANTED, Cuckoo Clock, perfect order, suitable nursery.—1057, Irish Times Office, Baggot st., Bridge.

MACHINERY.

ANYTHING in Engineering Requirements, Land or Marine, General Stores, Tools, etc., can best be obtained from Tuck's, Lower Abbey st., Dublin.

ALL kinds of Machinery, Scrap Metals, Purchased.—Woodhouse and Moore, Luke st., Dublin. Telephone, 350.

DO YOU WANT A CULTIVATOR? We have Nine and Eleven Tine MARTIN'S, also NICHOLSON'S, in Stock. For Horse or Tractor use. Special Cultivators for FORDSON TRACTORS. THOMPSON'S MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., GT. BRUNSWICK ST., DUBLIN.

DO YOU USE BELTING? We have large stocks in Dublin of all sizes of DAWSON'S "LINCONA," the best BALATA BELTING made. Send for Samples and Quotations. THOMPSON'S MOTOR CAR CO. LTD., GT. BRUNSWICK ST., DUBLIN.

EDGE Runner Mill for Sale, in good order; stones 4 feet x 12 inches.—F 195, this office.

FOR Sale, small Threshing Sets, viz., Ammon engines, 3 b.h.p. Pierce 22 inch drum, Corbett winnowers; only run few weeks; guaranteed as new. To be seen at Thos. McKenzie and Sons, Ltd., Dublin.

FOR Sale, Crossley Gas Engine, 5 b.h.p., L type; Crossley Vertical Gas Engine, 2 b.h.p.; two Cast Iron Tanks ... Lathe ... Ludgate, 5 Talbot place, Dublin. Tel. 763.

FOR Sale, 12 b.h.p. Horizontal Steam Engine and Vertical Boiler ...—F 320, this office.

HORNSBY and Woods Corn Drills, in stock.—M. and J. Dawson, Maynooth.

LARGE stock of New and Secondhand Shafting, Pulleys and Bearings; Gate Valves up to 6" dia.; W.I. Pipes and Fittings.—Joseph Rea and Co., 38 Chichester st., Belfast.

McGOWAN Brothers, Store st., Dublin—Large Buyers Scrap Iron, Metals, Steel, Brass, Lead; Dismantlers Old Plant, Machinery, anywhere in Ireland.

OLIVER Two Furrow Tractor Plough, only done 6 days work.—Geddings, Colehill, Tullamore.

ONE Tangye Duplex Steam Pump ... and one Worthington Duplex Steam Pump ... both brass fitted, almost new.—Joseph Rea and Co., 38 Chichester st., Belfast.

ONE 3" Centrifugal Pump, fitted with F and L pulleys, ...—Joseph Rea and Co., 38 Chichester st., Belfast.

ONE No. 2 size Greenhill Grinding Mill, complete with countershaft and pulleys, equal new.—Joseph Rea and Co., 38 Chichester st., Belfast.

ONE Robey Semi Portable Steam Engine and Boiler, undertype, two 8" cylinders by 14" stroke, 125 r.p.m., boiler insured at 100lbs. working pressure, condition as new.—Joseph Rea and Co., 38 Chichester st., Belfast.

ONE Pelton Water Jet Motor, 24" wheel, with pulley, new.—Joseph Rea and Co., 38 Chichester st., Belfast.

ONE Set Tangye 3 Ton Worm Blocks, 40 feet lift, and one set 5 Ton Geared Weston Blocks, 20 feet lift, equal new.—Joseph Rea and Co., 38 Chichester st., Belfast.

ONE Boiler Tank, 18' 0" x 5' 0" dia., with dome, perfect order.—Joseph Rea and Co., 38 Chichester st., Belfast. 'Phone 1493. Telegrams—"Hoists," Belfast.

PLOUGHS and Plough Fittings—Large Stocks.—The Dairy Engineering Co. of Ireland, Ltd., 21-23 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.

RANSOME Balance Plough—Two in stock.—M. and J. Dawson, Ironmongers, Maynooth.

ROOT CUTTERS. CHAFF CUTTERS, for Hand and Power. COMBINED GRINDING and CRUSHING MILL. FAIRBANKS, MORSE, and PETTER OIL ENGINES. Delivery from Stock. KENNAN AND SONS, LTD., FISHAMBLE STREET, DUBLIN.

SEVERAL Lengths 2½" Steel Shafting, Couplings, Plummer Blocks, new, offered for Sale.—J. Pullar Phibbs, North Strand, Dublin.

TURBINE for Sale, 14", perfect, suitable for 12 foot fall, ...—Craigie Bros.

TWO 13 h.p. Tangye Portable Oil Engines, complete, only short time used.—Joseph Rea and Co., 38 Chichester st., Belfast.

THREE Steel Joists, 15" ...—Joseph Rea and Co., 38 Chichester st., Belfast.

VARIED Stock of Gas, Oil, and Steam Engines, Boilers, Pumps, etc.—Joseph Rea and Co., 38 Chichester st., Belfast.

WANTED, Chaff Cutting Machine, in perfect order, for hand use.—Z 2344, Machine, this office.

TIMBER.

LARGE quantities Elm, Sycamore, Poplar and ... Boards ...—Z 2039, Timber, this office.

LOGS, Beech and Oak, ... per ton ...

TIMBER—For Sale, 755 Trees, consisting of 365 Beech, 227 Ash, 67 Sycamore, 35 Elm, 16 Oak, 25 Chestnut, 3 Lime.—Apply Kelly, Johnstown House, Athboy.

TIMBER for Sale—Large quantity of Growing Timber covering from 30 to 40 acres, for sale, ... William Haughton, Estate Office, Tralee.

TIMBER Jenker for Sale, in perfect order. Apply ... Leeson, ...

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

FOOTBALLS, Jerseys, Boots, Fishing Sundries, Rods, Lines, Boots, Boxing Gloves, Golf Clubs, Dumbbells.—Wm. A. Moore, Seven Ashes' quay, Dublin.

RABBIT Purse Nets, Long Nets, Rabbit Snares, ... quay, Dublin.

YACHTS, BOATS, ETC.

YACHT Wanted, about 5 to 10 tons; auxiliary preferred ... full particulars and price.—Z 2358, Yacht, this office.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
To-Night at 7.30. Matinee Saturday at 2.30.
Under the Patronage of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
IN AID OF "OUR DAY,"
THE RATHMINES AND RATHGAR MUSICAL SOCIETY PRESENTS
"HADDON HALL."
By Sir Arthur Sullivan and Sydney Grundy
(With the permission of Mr. R. D'Oyly Carte).

GAIETY THEATRE.
Monday Next—For One Week Only,
THE ULSTER PLAYERS.
Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday at 7.30
And Saturday Matinee at 2.30,
THE FAMOUS COMEDY,
THE DRONE
Followed by the Fantasy,
THOMPSON IN TIR-NA-N'OG.
Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 7.30,
THE NEW PLAY in Four Acts,
INDUSTRY.
By the Author of "The Drone."
USUAL PRICES. NOW BOOKING.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6.30 .... TWICE NIGHTLY .... 8.30.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF
WALTER McNALLY
AND HIS
ALL IRISH COMPANY.
NEXT WEEK **ARTHUR SINCLAIR**
AND HIS COMPANY,
THE IRISH PLAYERS.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 o'clock.
MATINEE TO-MORROW, 2.30.
"THE LOST LEADER,"
A Play in Three Acts,
By LENNOX ROBINSON.
Booking at Theatre. 'Phone 3268.

ABBEY LECTURES.—Sunday, December 8th, at 8 p.m., "THE MILK SUPPLY OF DUBLIN," by Mr. R. A. Anderson. Chairman—Sir William Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.P.I. Lantern Slides by Mr. D. Houston, F.L.S. Prices, 1/6, 1/-, 6d., 3d. Booking at Theatre.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
6.30 .... TWICE NIGHTLY .... 8.30.
"THE MYSTERIES OF THE THAMES."
Seats Booked at Theatre, 2/-. Tel. 3016.

PRINCESS, RATHMINES.
"MATT," from the novel by Robert Buchanan, Fox and Billiken Comedies, Pathé Gazette, and Professor Renaud's Famous Orchestra.
Monday: "THE DEEMSTER," by Hall Caine.

MOLYNEUX ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND,
LEESON PARK.
ANNUAL SALE OF INMATES' WORK,
IN THE ASYLUM, THIS (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON, 2-6, EVENING, 7-9.
Opening Ceremony at 3 o'clock by THE LORD BISHOP OF MEATH.
Flowers and Vegetables, Afternoon Teas, Music, Weaving, Chair-Caning, etc., in operation.

ST. PETER'S PARISH MISSIONARY UNION.
A SALE OF WORK
Will be held in
THE SCHOOLHOUSE, CAMDEN ROW,
On TO-DAY (FRIDAY) and TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), DEC. 6th and 7th,
From 3 to 6, and from 7 to 9.30 p.m.
Admission—Afternoon, 6d.; Evening, 2d.
Missionary Pageant, "The Crosses in our Flag" will be given each afternoon and evening.

GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN.
CINDERELLA
(Under Hotel Management),
TO-MORROW NIGHT, from 7.30 to 10.30.
Dance Tickets 3/6 Each, at Hotel.
Music under the Personal Direction of Mr. Clarke Barry.

DANCING.
Mr. & Mrs. MOROSINI-WHELAN,
91 HARCOURT STREET, DUBLIN.
Private Lessons by Appointment. 'Phone 4637.

ELECTION NOTICES.

SOUTH DUBLIN ELECTION.
A MEETING OF THE
UNIONIST ELECTORS
Will be held at the
TOWN HALL, DALKEY,
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY),
6th DECEMBER,
In support of the Candidature of
SIR THOMAS W. ROBINSON, J.P.
THE UNIONIST CANDIDATE.
The Meeting will be addressed by THE CANDIDATE,
And also by
S. W. MADDOCK, Esq., D.L.;
R. R. SMILEY, Esq., D.L.;
And other Distinguished Speakers.
The chair will be taken at 8 o'clock by JOHN HOLLWEY, Esq.
Tickets can be obtained at the Central Committee Rooms, 36 Upper George's street, Kingstown, and at the District Committee Rooms, 1 Carysfort Buildings, Blackrock, and Railway road, Dalkey.

HOUSING AND HEALTH.
TO-NIGHT,
A PUBLIC MEETING
Will be held
In the MOLESWORTH HALL
At 8 o'clock, to hear the Proposals on these important Subjects of
Mr. HANNA, K.C.,
The Unionist Candidate for
ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN DIVISION.
Mr. E. H. ANDREWS will Preside.
And amongst the other Speakers will be Mr. James Andrews, K.C.; Mr. John Good, and Mr. Sealy Jeffares.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of
CHARLOTTE MARIA ELEANOR CARPENDALE, formerly of 3 St. [illegible] place, Drogheda, in the County of Louth, and late of Dublin, Spinster, Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Vic., Cap. 35, that all persons claiming to be creditors, or otherwise to have any claim or demand upon or against the estate of the said Charlotte Maria Eleanor Carpendale, who died on the 24th day of September, 1918, are hereby required, on or before the 20th day of January, 1919, to furnish (in writing) the particulars of their claims or demands to the undersigned Solicitors for Samuel H. Scarancke, the surviving Executor of said Deceased, to whom Probate of the Will of said Deceased was, on the 20th day of November, 1918, granted forth of the Principal Registry, King's Bench Division (Probate) of the High Court of Justice in Ireland. And Notice is hereby further given that, after the said 20th day of January, 1919, the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased, having regard only to the claims or demands of which notice shall have been given as above required.
Dated this 26th day of November, 1918.
BROOKE and BROOKE, Solicitors for said Executor, 4 Kildare street, Dublin.

In the Goods of
JAMES ROBERTSON, late of La Manche, Malahide, in the County of Dublin, Justice of the Peace, Deceased.
All persons having claims against the Estate of the above Deceased are hereby required to furnish particulars of the same in writing forthwith to the undersigned, Solicitors for the Administrator.
Dated this 29th day of November, 1918.
WILSON and SIMMS, Solicitors, Strabane, County Tyrone.

STATUTORY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In the Goods of
WILLIAM FRANCIS DE VISMES KANE, late of Drumreaske, in the County of Monaghan, Esquire, D.L., Deceased.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Statute 22 and 23 Vic., Cap. 35, that all persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of the above Deceased are hereby required, on or before the 1st day of January, 1919, to send in writing particulars of such claims to the undersigned, Solicitor for the Executors. [illegible] ... after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets, having regard only to such claims as shall then have been received.
Dated the [illegible] day of November, 1918.
WM. [illegible] MARTIN, Solicitor for the Executors, [illegible] Dawson street, Dublin, and Monaghan.

SALT.
BEST COARSE, BLOCK, LUMP ROCK, GROUND ROCK, DAIRY SALT, BAKERS', TABLE, AND
TURF.
BY LOAD OR TON, DELIVERED CITY AND SUBURBS
PRICES ON APPLICATION.
FLOWER & McDONALD,
COAL MERCHANTS AND SALT MANUFACTURERS,
14 D'OLIER STREET,
DUBLIN.

DUNLOP'S LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS,
MOUNT BROWN AND KILMAINHAM,
DUBLIN.
And Branches. Telephone—4354 and 4355.

"IRISH TIMES"
BRANCH OFFICE,
108 ROYAL AVENUE,
BELFAST
'Phone—1767, Belfast.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
HIPPODROME 6.30. TWICE NIGHTLY. 8.30.
CORSON'S INSTRUMENTALISTS
JERRY & CO. ? BUILDERS ?
SUPPORTED BY ALL-STAR COMPANY.

WINTER GARDENS.
ORCHESTRA 12.30 to 2.30 and 5.30 to 8.30.
VOCALIST This Week—MISS CLAIRE ARTHURS
Light Refreshments. Admission Free.

TIVOLI 6.30. 8.30. Tel. 4125. **TIVOLI**
TED WAITE,
The Spasmodic Comedian.
HUMBERTI TRIO, CHRIS. SILVESTER AND CO.
TWO NONDESCRIPTS AND A PIANO,
AND FULL VARIETY CO.

KINGSTOWN PAVILION.
LAST TWO DAYS OF
"THE MAN FROM PAINTED POST,"
GREAT FAIRBANKS' FILM!
Showing at 6.40 and 9.5. To-morrow, 4.30, 6.45, 9.5
NEXT MONDAY "MATT," by ROBERT BUCHANAN.

DANCE, 8 O'CLOCK,
THIS EVENING
BALLROOM,
27 ADELAIDE ROAD.
EVENING DRESS OR UNIFORM.
Mr. A. P. RAFTER'S BAND.
'Phone 1813. T. LEGGETT BYRNE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GUINNESS'S PORTER.
APOLOGY
From
PATRICK LANE, 30 Ellis quay, Dublin.
To Messrs. Arthur Guinness, Son, and Co., Limited, St. James's Gate Brewery, Dublin.
GENTLEMEN,—
I hereby tender you my unqualified Apology for having sold as "GUINNESS'S PORTER" an article which was not your genuine Porter. I undertake to discontinue the practice, and to adopt in future such steps as will render impossible a recurrence of the matter complained of. I authorise you to make any use you may desire of this Apology.
Dated the 29th day of November, 1918.
(Signed in the presence of W. H. Herbert) PATRICK LANE.
FRED. SUTTON and CO., Solicitors for Messrs. Guinness, Ltd., 52 Dame street, Dublin.

GUINNESS'S PORTER.
APOLOGY
From
Mrs. ELIZABETH HAMILTON, Fountain House, 129 James's street, Dublin.
To Messrs. Arthur Guinness, Son, and Co., Limited, St. James's Gate Brewery, Dublin.
GENTLEMEN,—
I hereby tender you my unqualified Apology for having sold as "GUINNESS'S PORTER" an article which was not your genuine Porter. I undertake to discontinue the practice, and to adopt in future such steps as will render impossible a recurrence of the matter complained of. I authorise you to make any use you may desire of this Apology.
Dated the 29th day of November, 1918.
(Signed in the presence of W. H. Herbert) ELIZABETH HAMILTON.
FRED. SUTTON and CO., Solicitors for Messrs. Guinness, Ltd., 52 Dame street, Dublin.

PETROL CONTROL COMMITTEE (IRELAND).
RENEWAL OF FULL DUTY MOTOR SPIRIT LICENCES.
Held by
OWNERS OF PRIVATE MOTOR CYCLES.
Full Duty Licences for the Purchase of Motor Spirit for use in the above mentioned Vehicles expire on the 31st instant. Applications for Renewals should be made WITHOUT DELAY to the Secretary, Petrol Control Committee (Ireland), Dublin Castle.
Any failure to comply with this notice is likely to result in delay in issue of Renewal Licences.
Petrol Control Committee (Ireland),
Dublin Castle, 4th December, 1918.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DUBLIN.
DUBLIN RECONSTRUCTION (EMERGENCY PROVISIONS) ACT, 1916.
DUBLIN CORPORATION (ACQUISITION OF LAND) No. 2 ORDER, 1917.
"WIDENING OF USHER'S QUAY AND LOWER BRIDGE STREET."
Notice is hereby given that Arthur Taylor, Esquire, the Arbitrator appointed by the Local Government Board for the purpose of settling compensation under, and in pursuance of, the Dublin Reconstruction (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1916, has made his Award, dated the 31st day of July, 1918, in the above matter, and same has been deposited at the Office of the Local Government Board for Ireland, Custom House, Dublin, and a copy of same has been deposited at the Town Clerk's Office, City Hall, Dublin, where it may be inspected between the hours of 11.0 o'c. a.m. and 4.0 o'c. p.m. (Saturdays, save on Saturdays, when the hours shall be between 11.0 o'c. and 1.0 o'c. noon.
And Notice is hereby further given that all persons claiming to have any right to or interest in the premises, the subject of said Award, are required to deliver to the Corporation (the Local Authority), on or before Saturday, the 28th day of December, 1918, a short statement in writing of the nature of such claim, and a short abstract of title on which the same is founded.
Dated this 22nd day of November, 1918.
HENRY CAMPBELL, Town Clerk, Corporation of Dublin, City Hall, Dublin.
IGNATIUS JNO. RICE, Law Agent, Corporation of Dublin, City Hall, Dublin.

RAILWAY AND CANAL TRAFFIC ACT, 1888.
BELFAST AND COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY.
CASTLEDERG AND VICTORIA BRIDGE TRAMWAY.
CAVAN AND LEITRIM RAILWAY.
CLOGHER VALLEY RAILWAY.
CORK, BANDON AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.
COUNTY DONEGAL RAILWAYS JOINT COMMITTEE.
DUBLIN AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY (IRELAND).
LONDONDERRY AND LOUGH SWILLY RAILWAY.
MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF IRELAND.
MIDLAND RAILWAY (Northern Counties Committee).
SLIGO, LEITRIM AND NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.
STRABANE AND LETTERKENNY RAILWAY.
AYR STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
G. AND J. BURNS, LIMITED.
DUBLIN, SILLOTH AND ISLE OF MAN STEAMERS.
DUNDALK AND NEWRY STEAM PACKET COMPANY, LIMITED.
LAIRD LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF INCREASE OF RATES.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, and to the Order of the Board of Trade thereunder dated 25th January, 1889, that the undermentioned Rates, published in the Books required by Act of Parliament to be kept for Public Inspection, will be increased to the extent and in the manner undermentioned, and that the altered Rates will come into force on the 5th day of January, 1919.
This intimation is given solely in consequence of the demand made upon the above Railway Companies by the Steamship Owners, whose increased expenses are such as to necessitate additional remuneration for the sea journey.
BY ORDER.
Dated this 5th day of December, 1918.

ALTERATION OF RATES.
Through Rates for Merchandise Traffic between Stations, Ports and Places on the Irish Railways herein mentioned on the one hand and the Ports of Ardrossan, Ayr, Greenock, Glasgow, Silloth, and Stations on the Caledonian Railway, Glasgow and South-Western Railway and North British Railway, on the other hand, to be increased as follows:—

	Increase per ton.
Rates not exceeding 22/6 per ton	[illegible]
Rates exceeding 22/6 per ton, but not exceeding 37/6 per ton	[illegible]
Rates exceeding 37/6 per ton	[illegible]

REGISTRATION OF CLUBS (IRELAND) ACT, 1904.
Take Notice that I intend to apply for a Renewal Certificate under the above Act for the ARMY AND NAVY VETERANS' CLUB, 48 Rutland square.
W. BINKS, Secretary.

REGISTRATION OF CLUBS (IRELAND) ACT, 1904.
Take Notice, I intend to apply for a Renewal of the Certificate of Registration of the WANDERERS FOOTBALL CLUBHOUSE, under the above Act.
T. E. BRUNKER, Hon. Sec.
6th December, 1918.

INCORPORATED ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL OF IRELAND, FOR TREATMENT OF CLUB-FEET, KNEE AND OTHER JOINTS; ALSO RACHITIS AND SPINAL DISEASES, UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.
A meeting of the House and Finance Committee was held on the 4th inst., the Chairman, Joseph Mooney, J.P., presiding. [illegible] ... The routine business was transacted, and cheques amounting to £246 [illegible] were signed in payment of the accounts for November. Number of patients in the hospital on the 30th, 69. [illegible] ... The Committee gratefully acknowledge the following kind subscriptions:— [illegible] ... The Matron wishes to thank for the following welcome gifts:—Vegetables and milk, Mrs. Edmund Darley; vegetables, Mr. Trouton; poultry from Miss Burke and Mrs. Wall.

APPEALS.

DUBLIN FREE BREAKFASTS
AND
WORK AMONGST THE POOR,
LATE OF CHRISTIAN UNION BUILDINGS.
Established 1880. Lower Abbey street, Dublin.
As our Funds are rather low at present, and the needs of the Very Poor are great, we make a Special Appeal to all Christian Friends.
Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the Temporary Offices, 9 Anglesea street, or by either of the Honorary Treasurers—T. J. Kinsey, 9 Rosevale terrace, Rathgar, and R. Middleton Perry, J.P., 73 Leinster road, Rathmines.

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XMAS GIFTS FOR THE CHILDREN THAT ARE OBVIOUSLY GOOD VALUE.
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In all the Latest and most Up-to-Date Designs and Settings.
SHOW ROOMS:
GRAFTON HOUSE,
102 & 103 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN

WEATHER FORECAST.

Ireland.—Strong winds from S.E.; rainy, mist locally; mild.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR.

To-day....Morning	0.34	Evening	....	0.54
To-morrow....	1.15		....	1.34

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day....Rises	8.24	Sets	....	4. 5
To-morrow....	8.26		....	4. 5

LIGHTING-UP TIME .... 5.5 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre—"Haddon Hall," 7.30 p.m.
Queen's—"The Mysteries of the Thames," 6.30, 8.30.
Empire Theatre—6.30 and 8.30 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—6.30 and 8.30 p.m.
Abbey Theatre—"The Lost Leader," 8 p.m.
Princess Cinema, Rathmines—Continuous.
Kingstown Pavilion—Pictures, 3.30 to 10.15 p.m.
Mr. Leggett Byrne's Dance—27 Adelaide Road, 8 p.m.
Molyneux Asylum for the Blind, Leeson Park—Annual Sale of Inmates' Work, 2 to 6, 7 to 9.
St. Peter's Parish Missionary Union—Sale of Work, Schoolhouse, Camden Row, 3 to 6, 7 to 9.30.
Dublin University—Nomination of Candidates, 11.0.
Leinster Winter Assizes—Green Street Courthouse, 11 a.m.
Stevens' Hospital—Meeting, 4.30 p.m.
Unionist Meetings—Dalkey, 8 p.m.; Molesworth Hall, 8 p.m.
Statistical Society—35 St. Stephen's Green, 8.15 p.m.
"Our Day" Fund Concert—Harold's Cross Parochial Hall, 8 p.m.

The Irish Times.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1918.

Germany's Reckoning.

Mr. Lloyd George's latest "statement of policy and aims" deals largely with questions of reconstruction, but gives its first place and its chief emphasis to quite another set of questions—those which concern the Kaiser, indemnities, and the position of enemy aliens after the war. Mr. Lloyd George is quick to respond to popular sentiment. He has realised that the mass of the electors is much less concerned with the larger and more remote questions of reconstruction than with these immediate questions arising directly out of the war. He is clearly conscious that the electorate's chief demand is for assurances that Germany shall be properly punished and shall be forced to pay for the war. His "statement of policy and aims," therefore, gives prominence to such assurances. So far as two of them are concerned, they could scarcely have been forthcoming earlier, since the questions involved are matters not alone of British, but of Allied, policy, and had first to be considered at the recent Allied Conference before the Government's attitude towards them could be defined. None of them is left in any obscurity by Mr. Lloyd George's statement. The ex-Kaiser and his accomplices are to be prosecuted. Enemy aliens in the United Kingdom are to be expelled, and no hospitality is to be extended to Germans in the future. Finally, the Central Powers are to be compelled to pay the cost of the war up to the limit of their capacity. The General Election has provided an opportunity of gauging the mind of the nation on the question of bringing guilt and its punishment home to the arch-criminal of the war—William of Hohenzollern. The national sentiment has been shown to be intense. It is shared by France and the other countries of the Allies. The present situation of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince is not only profoundly shocking to the moral sense of the plain man; it is also full of very practical dangers for the establishment of a reformed Germany and a new Europe. The intention of the Government had already been indicated by Mr. Bonar Law before its formal definition by the Prime Minister after the Allied Conference. It is intended to apply to Holland for the extradition of the Kaiser, and presumably of the Crown Prince, and to put them on trial for their crimes against humanity. Holland is to be pressed for the extradition not only on legal grounds, but on the moral claim for the expulsion of persons who are a danger to the world's peace. She will probably yield to such pressure by no means unwillingly. The Prime Minister announces that the question of the criminal responsibility of the Kaiser and his accomplices was referred to the Law Officers, and by them referred to a body of British jurists. Once these persons are in their hands the Allies will be able to give effect to the unanimous decision of this body that they should be tried by an International Court. The country will welcome equally Mr. Lloyd George's assurance that the Government will use its whole influence at the Peace Conference to see that justice is vindicated by the trial and punishment of men who have been guilty of such crimes as ill-treatment of prisoners and murder on the high seas.

The Prime Minister is no less explicit on the subject of enemy aliens. "It is impossible," he says, "to maintain in our midst a population of which a considerable proportion has abused our hospitality; they have forfeited their claim to remain." The question of the exclusion of Germans hereafter is less simple than that of the expulsion of those who are in the country now, and on this head Mr. Lloyd George is not so explicit. His statement with regard to it, however, is capable of no other inference than that the Government does propose to restrict Germans' opportunities of entrance into the country after the conclusion of peace. On the question of indemnities his assurance is unequivocal. All the European Allies have accepted the principle that the Central Powers must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of their capacity. They propose to set up a commission of experts to examine and report upon the best method of exacting this indemnity from the Central Powers. The whole question of indemnities is one of enormous complexity. It is unreasonable to suppose that it is possible by any means to make the enemy pay the whole of the Allies' war-costs. The whole labour of the world for years to come will not discharge them. Moreover, so close is the economic interdependence of Europe that extreme care has to be exercised lest the penalisation of Germany should injure the Allies. Payment in goods, for example, might lead to precisely that form of "dumping" which the Government is anxious to avoid. Certain measures, however, can obviously be taken. One, which chiefly concerns Great Britain, is the exaction of the demand of "ton for ton" of destroyed shipping. Another is the suspension of payment on account of the series of German War Loans. The principle on which the Allies proceed in this matter may be stated thus: Shall Germany pay the holders of her own War Loan Stock—the coal and iron magnates of Westphalia, for example—who deliberately financed her colossal crime, or the British taxpayer who found the money to suppress it?

The State and Railways.

In his speech at Dundee, on Wednesday, Mr. Churchill made the announcement that the new Government would nationalise the railways. Our London Correspondent surmises that Mr. Lloyd George will be angry with Mr. Churchill; and, indeed, it was hardly seemly that a momentous statement of Government policy should be made quite casually—in reply to a heckler—by a subordinate Minister. That, however, is Mr. Churchill's way. The important question is whether the statement is, or is not, true. We believe that it is essentially true—that, if nationalisation is not the Government's policy to-day, it will certainly be the Government's policy to-morrow. In the first place, the Coalition is pledged to a radical programme of State control of public institutions and industries. In the next place, the President of the Board of Trade said, eight months ago, that "he did not see how it was possible in the national interest that the railways should revert to their pre-war state." Take two facts: the war has played havoc with the rolling-stock of the great English railways, and the advances in railwaymen's wages have increased working expenses to such an extent that, under the old system, the shareholders could not now get a return on their capital. The wages cannot be reduced (for some years, at any rate) and the charges on goods traffic cannot be increased. A system of unification, therefore, under which the State could make large economies, without impairing efficiency, seems to be the only way. Nationalisation would be a good thing for shareholders, and Mr. Churchill's announcement produced an instant rise in railway securities on the London Stock Exchange. The capital invested in the railways of the United Kingdom is estimated at £1,350,000,000. The Government will not pay for the railways in cash. It will give its own securities in exchange for shares, and, if Mr. Lloyd George maintains his new respect for "vested interests," he will deal fairly with the shareholders and will make a reasonable allowance for prospective value.

Three systems of nationalisation have been suggested from time to time. One is the German system, under which the railways would be worked strictly as a department of the State. The second is the French system, under which the railways would be grouped into three or four companies, subject to a measure of Government control, with guarantees for certain parts of the capital. The third system is that which, in effect, has prevailed during the last four years. The railways would work together under the control of a semi-independent Railway Board, and might thus expect to escape the disadvantages which follow from lack of individual enterprise in Government departments. Mr. Churchill's statement has made necessary an early and full definition of the Coalition's railway policy, and we shall have plenty of discussion and criticism before any bill can be introduced in Parliament. Of course, nationalisation for Great Britain means nationalisation for Ireland. Some years ago a Viceregal Commission reported strongly in favour of unification of the Irish railways, and it is now even more impossible here than in Great Britain that the railways simply should be handed back to the various companies after peace has been signed. If they were handed back to-morrow, the companies, swamped by the great increases in wages during the last four years, could offer little or no hope of the maintenance of the present dividends. The nationalisation of railways in Ireland must be associated with the general policy of reconstruction. For instance, our light-railway system is capable of immense developments; while railway improvement must travel pari passu with the improvement of road and water transport. It becomes more important every day that the Irish Government's machinery of reconstruction shall be thoroughly sound and competent. We may point out that, while the bill for the nationalisation of the Irish railways will affect the incomes of many thousands of Irishmen and Irishwomen and the whole future of Irish trade and industry, only a score, or so, of Irish Unionist members will be present to protect those interests in the House of Commons. The three-score members of the Sinn Fein Party will be sitting at home in Dublin—discussing, no doubt, the development of Irish submarine trade with Germany.

A Rejected Industry.

It seems almost certain that the Irish Packing Company has been compelled to abandon the idea of establishing a dressed meat industry in Dublin. From the moment when the project was mooted a section of the Corporation threw every conceivable obstacle in the path of the promoters. They had to bargain for the facilities which should have been offered to them freely and willingly. Many of their requests were either refused altogether or granted under restrictions that would render the scheme unworkable. We cannot blame the company if it has decided to seek accommodation elsewhere. No doubt, it will now concentrate its efforts on establishing the dressed meat trade in Drogheda and Waterford. The loss to Dublin will be incalculable. The company proposed to spend £100,000 on building operations in the city, and to start a number of subsidiary industries which would have given employment to hundreds of people. As a result of its activities an abundant supply of cheap meat would have been made available for the poor. Dublin Corporation, however, would have none of these things. The ostensible reason for rejecting them was that they would injure the cattle market and reduce the receipts from the city abattoir. The real reason was disclosed at yesterday's meeting of the Port and Docks Board by Alderman Moran, who showed that the opposition to the scheme was engineered by certain local butchers. A dressed meat industry would have been of immense value to the Irish cattle trade. It is certain that in the near future the Government will remove the embargo on the importation of cattle from the Argentine and Canada. That protection to the Irish trade was maintained with difficulty before the war. In the new Parliament the Nationalist votes will not be sufficiently strong to prevent its removal.

HOME RULE IN THE CAVE OF AEOLUS.

"If there be any pettifogging difficulties raised in opposition to the settlement proposed by the bishops, I shall ——."
Cardinal Logue.

"I have decided that the seats should be allocated as follows."
Cardinal Logue.

Interea magno misceri murmure pontum,
Emissamque hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis
Stagna refusa vadis, graviter commotus: et alto
Prospiciens, summa placidum caput extulit unda.

Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur:
"Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri?
Jam caelum terramque meo sine numine, Venti,
Miscere, et tantas audetis tollere moles?
Quos ego—Sed motos praestat componere fluctus.
Post mihi non simili poena commissa luetis.
Maturate fugam, regique haec dicite vestro:
Non illi imperium pelagi saevumque tridentem,
Sed mihi sorte datum. ..."

Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida aequora placat.
(Virgil, Aeneid, I. 124, et seq.)
H.

COURT CIRCULAR.

VICEREGAL LODGE, DUBLIN.
THURSDAY.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by Captain the Marquis of Granby, was the guest of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland at dinner to-night.

THE KING'S RETURN TO LONDON.

It is understood that the King will return to London from his visit to France and Belgium on or about the 11th inst.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

ANNUAL ELECTIONS.

At a stated general meeting of the Royal Dublin Society, held yesterday, the Right Hon. Frederick Wrench, D.L. (Vice-President), was in the chair, and there were present Sir Joseph McGrath, LL.D., Hon. Secretary, and forty-six other members.

The meeting was called for the election of honorary officers, members of sections of the Council, standing committees, etc. The following were appointed scrutineers of the ballot:—Mr. T. J. Westropp, R. A. Milner, Edgar Anderson, Horace Shaw, John Thompson, C. W. Steele, J. Geoghegan, Sir Ralph Benson, A. B. Clanchy, F. A. Buckley, Alex. Hudson, E. A. Gelston. The meeting adjourned to 4.30 to receive the report of the scrutineers. The following hon. officers and members of sections of the Council were declared elected, the number of candidates not exceeding the number of vacancies to be filled:—

President—Right Hon. Lord Rathdonnell, H.M.L.
Four Vice-Presidents—Sir Howard Grubb, M.A.I.; Sir Charles Cameron, C.B.; Prof. John Joly, F.R.S.; E. J. Beaumont-Nesbitt, H.M.L.
One Honorary Secretary—Sir Joseph McGrath, LL.D.

Four members of the Agricultural Section of the Council—Capt. J. H. Greer, Right Hon. Viscount Powerscourt, H.M.L.; Bertram Barton, D.L.; Harry Franks, J.P.

Four members of the section of the Council for Science and its Industrial Applications—Sir John Purser Griffith, M.Inst.C.E.; R. F. Scharff, Prof. A. W. Conway, Prof. Sydney Young, F.R.S.

Six members of the section of the Council for the General Purposes of the Society—Rev. Canon R. R. Stoney, Sir Robert W. Jackson, C.B.; Marcus Goodbody, J.P.; Francis A. Shore, J.P.; Edgar Anderson, M.A.; Sir Ralph S. Benson.

At the adjourned meeting, Mr. Thomas J. Westropp, Chairman of the Scrutineers, submitted his report, and the following were declared duly elected:—

Committee of Agriculture—Henry Bruen, D.L.; Sir Algernon Coote, Bart., John B. Campbell, D.L.; Lt.-Col. Thomas J. [illegible], H.M.L.; Alfred E. Darley, D.L.; R. H. Fowler, D.L.; Harry DeBurgh, D.L.; Capt. [illegible] Hall-Dare, D.L.; Capt. Thomas Franks, J.P.; Lt.-Col. E. St. Leger Moore, C.B.; [illegible], J.P.; Thomas B. Ponsonby, D. R. Pack-Beresford, D.L.; Richard K. Wright, D.L.; Edward H. Taylor, M.D.; [illegible] Barton, Sir Richard P. [illegible]; N. F. Archdale, H. D. M. [illegible]; Major Robert W. Dayne, D.L.; [illegible] Butler, Bart., D.L.; Sir Thomas Talbot Power, Bart.; T. K. Laidlaw, Sir Thomas Sharman-Crawford, M.P., D.L.; Col. R. G. [illegible].

Committee of Science and its Industrial Applications—Prof. Wm. Brown, Prof. Grenville A. J. Cole, George Fletcher, Felix Hackett, M.A.; Alfred G. G. Leonard, W. Kaye-Parry, C.E.; Sir John Wm. Moore, M.D.; George H. Pethybridge, M.A.; Robert L. Praeger, B.A.; Prof. Pierce F. Purcell, M.A.; John Alfred Scott, M.D.; Prof. Henry J. Seymour, B.A.; Prof. Emil A. Werner, F.I.C.; Prof. Augustine Henry, M.A.; Joseph Theodore Wigham, M.D.

Committee of Industries, Art, and General Purposes—J. J. Buckley, Richard K. Gamble, John Good, J.P.; Charles Green, S. W. Maddock, J.P., D.L.; Thos. Henry Maxwell, K.C.; Edgar A. Pim, George Scriven, M.D.; Henry F. Twiss, I.S.O.

Members of the Council of Trustees of the National Library of Ireland—Prof. Walter E. Adeney, Prof. Grenville A. J. Cole, Prof. Henry H. Dixon, Right Hon. Mr. Justice Gibson, Walter G. Smith, M.D.; Laurence E. Steele, M.A.; Henry F. Twiss, I.S.O.; Right Hon. Mr. Justice Pim.

Members of the Board of Visitors of the Science and Art Museum, the Natural History Collection, and the Botanic Gardens—Prof. Henry H. Dixon, Right Hon. Jonathan Hogg, D.L.; Right Hon. Mr. Justice Madden, Capt. J. Lewis Riall, D.L.; Prof. John Joly.

The Chairman of the Scrutineers reported the number of votes recorded at the election as 10,440, the scrutiny of which occupied an hour and a quarter.

A vote of thanks to the scrutineers having been passed, the meeting terminated.

THE CHESNEY MEMORIAL MEDAL.

The Council of the Royal United Service Institution have awarded "The Chesney Memorial Medal" to Major-General E. D. Swinton, C.B., D.S.O., R.E., in consideration of his distinguished work on the Official History of the Russo-Japanese War. This medal was established in 1899 to commemorate the services of the late General Sir George Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E., and is awarded to the author of an original literary work treating of naval and military science and literature. Its former recipients are:—The late Admiral A. T. Mahan, U.S.A. Navy; the Hon. J. W. Fortescue, M.V.O.; the late Professor Sir J. K. Laughton, M.A.; Professor C. W. C. Oman, M.A., F.B.A.; the late Colonel Sir Lonsdale Hale, R.E.; Sir Julian Corbett, LL.M., F.S.A.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

80 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
THURSDAY NIGHT.

I should imagine that the Prime Minister will have a word to say to Mr. Churchill with regard to his statement that the Government has decided upon the nationalisation of railways. So momentous an announcement should surely have been made by the head of the Government himself, or by the President of the Board of Trade as head of the department principally concerned, and not blurted out by a Minister with no direct responsibility in the matter. It is curious, by the way, that Sir Albert Stanley, in addressing his prospective constituents last night, devoted a good portion of his speech to the question of railways, and said nothing at all bearing out Mr. Churchill's statement.

The first effect of the statement on the Stock Exchange was to cause a marked rise in railway securities. This will probably surprise timid souls, who are apt to confuse nationalisation with expropriation. But, as those who have studied the Acts bearing upon the matter know very well, the effect of nationalisation at the present moment would be considerably to enhance the market value of the shareholders' property. The Act of 1844, which governs the matter, provides that the State can acquire the railways "for a sum equal to 25 years' purchase on the average divisible profits for three years before such purchase." It applies, however, only to railways constructed after the passing of that Act. As some 2,000 miles were already in existence or sanctioned at that date and form the main arteries of the railways without which the newer lines would be almost valueless, it follows that a special bargain would have to be made for them. As a small shareholder in one of these railway lines, I am rather looking forward to nationalisation.

It is rather curious that the first day of the General Election should see one-tenth of the new House of Commons composed of Coalition supporters. In former times such a state of things would have augured that the flowing tide was with the Coalition, but now there is such a huge body of new and untried voters that it is impossible to deduce anything from the fact. The notable feature about the nominations is that not a single supporter of Mr. Asquith succeeded in getting an unopposed return—a fact which is considered in political circles to be of some significance. Even the Coalition would not have put up a candidate in places considered absolutely hopeless from their point of view.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who was returned yesterday unopposed for the Scotland Division of Liverpool, now becomes father of the House of Commons, for he was first returned for Galway in 1880. In the circumstances it is probable that Mr. O'Connor will, according to precedent, be called upon to propose the re-election of Mr. Lowther as Speaker of the new House of Commons.

Marshal Foch has accomplished a notable work in securing from the Germans the return of the three hundred million francs in gold handed by the Bolshevik Government of Russia to the Germans. The Allied Governments are to take care of this sum until the conclusion of peace. Seeing that Russia owes the Allies many millions expended for her defence against Germany, it is interesting to know that the money is in a safe place. Eight million pounds' worth of works of art stolen by the Germans in the occupied regions of France has also been returned.

The British troops are nearing Cologne, having arrived at Duren, the last great town on the railway before Cologne. It is about twenty miles away from the Rhine, and a place of considerable importance as a manufacturing and mining centre. When the Allies reach the Rhine, among other places to pass into their possession will be the great fortress of Ehrenbreitstein opposite Coblenz, since it comes within the zone to be handed over.

It will be interesting to have the Admiralty's report on the condition of the Goeben, which has at last, after four years' mischief-making, fallen into our hands. If all the reports about her successive injuries had been true, she would have been at the bottom of the Golden Horn long ago. How many millions of lives and thousands of millions of treasure would have been saved if we had had the luck to catch her and the Breslau before they got into the Dardanelles in 1914. Their escape was one of the greatest misfortunes that befell us during the war.

Mr. Ben Tillett takes advantage of an opportunity to gird at what he regards as the idle rich in a letter to the Control Board on the holding up of spirits, but there is a truth in the communication. He says that he hears complaints on all sides of doctors not being able to obtain brandy or whiskey for people suffering from influenza, and goes on to say to Lord D'Abernon: "You are well aware that the classes possessing stores of liquors and brandies have been less likely to become victims to the dreadful scourge." People in this happy situation must be very few nowadays, and the influenza has reaped its victims in every class; but it is quite time that a British citizen should be able to go to a wine merchant and buy brandy when necessary instead of having to wait until a certain hour. Last week I knew of a boy lying dangerously ill, and the doctor ordered brandy at once. Full of appointments, the doctor went away and forgot the necessary order, and the brandy could not be procured for several hours.

With the advent of normal shipping rates, plus a small percentage for the risk incurred by mines, prices are likely to decline in many articles of food. There are large stocks of different things in the country that have been brought over at the high prices, and these will have to be disposed of at the best possible price, but after they have been sold the Food Controller intends that there shall be no more exorbitant prices. Fish will soon become much cheaper now that the trawlers are not needed to keep a watch for the German submarines.

"OUR DAY" RED CROSS FUND.

The offering in Sandymount Presbyterian Church on Sunday, December 8th, will be on behalf of the Red Cross Society and Order of St. John of Jerusalem. There will be a parade of nurses and other workers in connection with these organisations at the Morning Service at 11.30, when the preacher will be the Rev. J. S. Crockett, Honorary Secretary of the "Our Day" collection in the Presbyterian churches in the Southern Provinces. The Evening Service will be at 7 o'clock, and Mr. Crockett's subject will be "Brotherhood."

SOLICITORS SERVING IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

The Council of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland are in communication with the Ministry of Labour (Appointments Department) in reference to release from duty of Irish solicitors at present serving in His Majesty's Forces who may, for urgent reasons, desire immediate discharge. The War Office is receiving numerous requests from professional men and others for release, and the reply is that demobilisation has not yet begun, and that release cannot at present be granted, except, as heretofore, on compassionate grounds.

When demobilisation does begin, the first to be released will be persons holding Government appointments, those required for the re-starting of industries of national importance, and those for whom definite employment is assured. In reference to the release of apprentices to solicitors, for the purpose of continuing their studies, it has been decided that students such as apprentices to solicitors, who desire to continue or to enter upon courses of study under recognised authorities, shall, for this purpose, be regarded as persons having definite employment awaiting them.

Returns have been furnished by the Secretary of the Incorporated Law Society of Ireland, to the Director, Ministry of Labour, Appointments Department, 45 Molesworth street, Dublin, in reference to all apprentices of Irish solicitors at present serving in His Majesty's Forces, so as to secure that applications by apprentices for release on demobilisation will be expeditiously dealt with. Forms are now being circulated throughout the armies, which every officer and man will complete, and such forms, when returned, will settle the claimant's priority on demobilisation.

DUBLIN DEAD MEAT TRADE.

HAS THE PROJECT BEEN KILLED?

At the meeting of the Dublin Port and Docks Board yesterday,

The Chairman (Alderman Moran) said that he had come to the meeting against the advice of his doctor, but he felt that his colleagues were entitled to know the position of affairs in regard to the Irish Packing Company, and to set at rest once for all the vile insinuations made against him by Alderman Quaid at the recent meeting of the Corporation. One of the statements made was that when the thing was settled up there was some arrangement by which he (the Chairman) was to become a member of the board of directors of the company. There was no such arrangement, for he had not a shilling in the capital of the company. He had gone to London to see Sir Arthur Du Cros at the request of the Port Board, and had several interviews with him, and since then he had not laid an eye on him. If anyone had a grievance against Sir Arthur Du Cros it was he. Sir Arthur Du Cros, owing to the delay caused by the Corporation, had issued his prospectus leaving Dublin out. He considered that, after having induced the Port Board to grant land for the site of a dead meat business, Sir Arthur had treated him with scant courtesy by not having informed him of what he was going to do. He thanked the Lord Mayor, Sir James Gallagher, and Mr. Daly for having defended him against the foul charges made against him by a certain member of the Corporation. It was stated that there should be no promotion money, and that was true, but there was flotation money to pay the cost of advertisement. He had been told by a Dublin man that he had applied for 400 shares, and that he got only 250. The inference from that was that the capital was over-subscribed. He was rather inclined to believe that the action of the Corporation had driven the Packing Company out of Dublin, and, if that was true, it was not only a blunder, but a crime, for not only were the poor to be deprived of cheap meat, but Dublin workingmen had lost the expenditure of £100,000 in building. What was behind it all? There was the Dublin Victuallers' Association, and their published statement was "that, while they were not opposed to creation of industries, they were concerned for the existing interests of the members of their trade." They described the Packing Company as "birds of passage." He would prefer "birds of passage" that would drop £100,000 in Dublin to birds of prey preying upon the poor. (Hear, hear.) At the instigation of the cab-drivers some years ago the Corporation refused to license taxi-cabs, and yet, for every sixpence paid for cabs by the officials of the Corporation, there was £1 for taxis. And now, at the instance of the victuallers, this big industry was being driven from Dublin, in the supposed interest of the Corporation Cattle Market and the abattoir, while private slaughterhouses, which were in opposition to the abattoir, were licensed. The cattle market and the abattoir, instead of being an asset, were a liability. The gentlemen who killed Cock Robin would have to come out into the open sooner or later. In spite of what had happened he was just as anxious as ever to help to carry the project through. He had no game to play, no axe to grind. He would leave the chair in a week or two, and he would leave it a poorer man than when he entered it. Let the Corporation do what it likes; but whether the company settled down in Dublin or in some other town, he would put up £1,000 to buy heads and cheap meat from them, and he would bring the food to Dublin and sell it to the poor at cost price.

The Lord Mayor said that neither he nor any member of the Corporation, with one exception, believed that Alderman Moran was guilty of anything deserving of the insinuation that had been so unjustly levelled at him, and they said so at the time. (Hear, hear.) On behalf of his colleagues and himself he wished publicly to state that they dissociated themselves from the foul insinuation made against Alderman Moran. It was one instance of the kind of gratitude public representatives received after they had done their best. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Field said that the Board owed the Chairman a debt of gratitude for the manner in which he performed his duties. (Hear, hear.) He feared that the establishment of the dead meat trade at Drogheda would injure Dublin, so far as the export of cattle was concerned.

The Chairman—And when there is another one at Waterford, Dublin will be bled white.

Sir James Gallagher hoped that a further effort might be made to get the Packing Company to settle in Dublin.

Mr. Scott bore testimony to the able manner in which Alderman Moran had steered the affairs of the Board for two years. The Board had every confidence in its Chairman. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Scott) thought it was exceedingly to be deplored that an opportunity of setting up a big industry in Dublin had been lost. Dublin required more industries. (Hear, hear.) It was a narrow policy that had been adopted in too many cases, and whether it was from private and personal motives or not, that policy had interfered with the development of trade in the capital.

Mr. P. T. Daly explained that the Law Agent had informed the Public Health Committee that they could not issue a licence to the company except for a limited time. But if the company had accepted that licence, it would certainly have been renewed from time to time. If Sir Arthur Du Cros was prepared to meet them, he did not think the Corporation would stand in his way.

Mr. Hewat said he thought he was at a meeting of the Corporation. They all recognised that their Chairman was a man of the highest character, and they would stand by him. (Hear, hear.)

This ended the discussion.

AWARDS OF MILITARY CROSS.

The King has been pleased to confer the award of the Military Cross upon the undermentioned officers, with others, for gallantry and distinguished service in the field:—

Lt. (T./Capt. and A./Major) Theodore de Carteret Falls, R. Irish Fus., Spec. Res., attd. 1st Bn.

For conspicuous gallantry during operations. On three occasions he made a personal reconnaissance under heavy machine-gun fire, and returned with reports, which were of the utmost value. His coolness and disregard of danger were most marked throughout the advance.

Capt. David Pinkerton Fleming, 5th Bn., Scot. Rif., T.F., attd. 13th Bn., R. Innis. Fus.

For conspicuous gallantry and initiative in an attack. Owing to casualties among the company commanders he assisted officers with but little experience to carry out their instructions, and, when the position was captured, he personally supervised the consolidation.

D.C.M. AWARDS.

The King has been pleased to confer the D.C.M. (Bar) on 4389 C.S.M. R. J. O'Hare, D.C.M., 1st Bn. I. Gds. (Londonderry); and the D.C.M. on 18335 Pte. P. Barry, 2nd Bn. Leins. R. (Moyard); 10133 Cpl. (L./Sgt.) H. Bray, 1st Bn. I. Gds. (Dublin); 6945 Pte. M. Byrne, M.M., 2nd Bn. Leins. R. (Burnley); and 4616 Cpl. J. Cogley, 2nd Bn. R.I. Regt. (Enniscorthy).

MENTIONED FOR SERVICES IN SUDAN.

The names of the undermentioned, with others, have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War by Major-General L. O. FitzM. Stack, K.B.E., C.M.G., acting Sirdar and Governor-General of the Sudan, for distinguished and gallant service in the field in connection with the operations carried out in the Nyima Hills, Nuba Mountains Province, Sudan:—

Staff.—Logan, Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. (T./Lt.-Col.) M. H., W. York R.
Artillery.—Butler, Maj. the Hon. T. P. P., D.S.O., R.A.
Camel Corps.—Vandeleur, Maj. and Bt. Lt.-Col. T. B., D.S.O., R. Ir. Regt.
Miscellaneous.—Critchley-Salmonson, Capt. A. C. B., D.S.O. (R. Mun. Fus.), Nuba Territorials; Gore, T./Capt. C. H. (A.S.C.), Dept. of Supp.

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.

Corporal Melville Robinson Elliott, Australian Imperial Forces, and late of Chestnut Lodge, Birr, has been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal for special services in France. At the early stages of the war, being then in Australia, he joined up, and went through the Gallipoli campaign, being subsequently transferred to the Western front. He is at present in hospital in France suffering from gunshot wounds.

IRISH WATER-POWER RESOURCES.

The Board of Trade have appointed the following gentlemen to be a Sub-Committee of the Water Power Resources Committee to inquire into and report to the Committee upon the subject, so far as it affects Ireland:—Sir John Purser Griffith, M.A.I., M.Inst.C.E. (Chairman); Dr. J. F. Crowley (Vice-Chairman), Mr. Thomas M. Batchen, Mr. George Fletcher, Mr. Lawrence J. Kettle, the Earl of Leitrim, and Mr. J. C. White. The Secretary to the Sub-Committee is Professor H. H. Jellett, B.A.I., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M.E., to whom all communications intended for the Sub-Committee should be addressed at the Board of Works, Dublin. Dr. Crowley is already a member of the Main Committee, but in view of the heavy work involved in certain special inquiries which he had undertaken on their behalf, it was decided to ask Sir J. Purser Griffith to act as Chairman of the Irish Sub-Committee and to join the Main Committee for that purpose.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

The Home Secretary has made an Order suspending the General Early Closing Order for shops under the Defence of the Realm Regulations on the Friday, Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday before Christmas Day.

A Washington telegram, dated Wednesday, states that Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy, has ordered the resumption of recruiting for the Marine Corps, with enlistments for a period of four years.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE COALITION.

WHAT THE LIBERALS HAVE DONE.

THE WINNING OF THE WAR.

Yesterday evening Mr. Asquith addressed a meeting in the Alexandra Theatre, Hull, convened under the auspices of the Hull and District Liberal Association. There was an attendance of about three thousand.

Mr. Asquith, who was cordially received, said that it was eight years since he last had the opportunity of addressing the electors of Hull, and they had been momentous and eventful years. During the first four they passed the Parliament Act, and an Act establishing self-government for Ireland, and another disestablishing the Welsh Church. Subsequently they suddenly found themselves confronted with the gravest responsibility; they were face to face with one of the gravest issues of history. If we had faltered or paltered with that great opportunity this Empire would have been covered in history with eternal and indelible disgrace. We went to war for a great purpose, and had rightly continued it in the last stage with the invaluable help of one great kindred country across the Atlantic. We were now confronted with problems not less difficult. We, and the great mass of our countrymen, were as much at one to-day as we were when the war broke out. He had come to Hull for the simple purpose, primarily, of asking the electors to support his old friend, Mr. Ferrens, and Colonel Guy Wilson. Why should the electors withdraw their support? Why should they be asked to withdraw it? (Cheers.)

THE WINNING OF THE WAR.

Passing from the personal aspect of the matter, he said that the electors there and elsewhere were being asked to give an indiscriminating support to those who were said to have won the war. (Laughter.) Winning the war had not been the monopoly of any set of men; it had been the united duty, and he would add the united privilege of the whole nation and of the whole Empire. There were, he was sorry to say, still ignorant and unscrupulous people who told us that we allowed ourselves to be precipitated into this conflict while we were wholly unprepared. Was it true? No; but he agreed with Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, that on August 4, 1914, the British Navy secured the sea communications, and these sea communications were held. That was the key of victory—(cheers)—and victory was brought about by years of steady, well-conceived, well-devised and costly effort and preparation. In 1905-6, the first year of the Liberal Government, the Naval Estimates reached £35,000,000. In 1914-15 the Naval Estimates reached £51,500,000. He was sorry to see that Sir Eric Geddes, in paying a tribute, as he wisely and generously did, to those responsible for that magnificent result, forgot the name of Mr. McKenna. (Cheers.) The Grand Fleet, which took the seas on the 4th of August, 1914, was, to a large extent, Mr. McKenna's creation, and there was no more splendid and no more fruitful contribution towards the winning of the war. (Cheers.) The Army was re-created and reorganised by Lord Haldane, with the result that when war broke out, and when he (Mr. Asquith) gave the order for mobilisation, we were asked to send from these shores in our Expeditionary Force perhaps the most magnificently equipped and trained body of men that ever left the shores of any country to take the field. (Cheers.) They were mobilised with a rapidity that contributed to the salvation of France, and left behind them a magnificent Territorial Force, with its powers of elastic and rapid expansion, which had enabled us in the years that followed to send out to the field thousands and millions. (Cheers.) A most important factor had been the overwhelming supremacy of our mercantile marine, and lastly, but not least, our financial system, which lifted from the shoulders of our Allies burdens that they could not have borne themselves, and which remained to this day stable, intact, and secure. And in regard to these last two factors we owed what we possessed and used to our system of Free Trade, untaxed food, untaxed raw material, which had enabled us to concentrate our energies, instead of wasting them in sheltering under protecting hot-houses such growths. (Laughter and cheers.)

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

I have come here, continued Mr. Asquith, to say that these facts may be made plain before the final vote in this election is cast. I have come also not less in defence of electoral and Parliamentary independence. (Cheers.) Your Chairman has referred to the fact that, through the kindness of yourselves and your fellow-Liberals, I have been for ten years the leader of the Liberal Party. (Cheers.) I, therefore, have that I may be allowed, that I may even be [illegible] entitled, to say to you that I desire to see in the new House of Commons a strong body of Liberals who will support, without jealousy or reserve, a policy of democratic reconstruction, but who have not surrendered, and will not surrender, their right—which is at their right, but the right of their constituents—to complete freedom both of criticism and action. (Cheers.) We are told in these days of a happy clearance of the atmosphere effected by this war, that we are all of one mind, that party distinctions have been obliterated, and we have been invited to entrust, with childlike confidence and with equally childlike docility, the foundation of what must be, in many respects, a new social and industrial world to a combination whose members only four years ago in regard to some of the root principles which must govern any such reconstruction were not only passionately, but quite honestly and sincerely opposed—all let us hope for the best. (Laughter.) A distinguished writer of the Victorian time told us that miracles do not happen, but that we have been a pessimistic view of psychological possibilities. (Laughter.) At any rate, in co-operate, as I am perfectly prepared, for one, let us co-operate with whole-hearted zeal in real democratic policy, from whatever quarter it may proceed. (Cheers.)

A WORD OF CAUTION.

If I may use a word of caution, let us, at the same time, be ready in case of need, both to provide safeguards and to apply stimulus. (Laughter and cheers.) It is for that purpose that, as I said a moment ago, we need in the next House of Commons the presence of a body of strong and independent Liberal and progressive members. (Cheers.) I will show you that I am not talking about empty abstractions by giving you a concrete illustration. Are we quite sure that free trade is secure? We are told that we are to have some form of Imperial preference. Well, Mr. Chamberlain, who knew what he was talking about, said years ago, and I have said on more than one occasion, that you cannot have an Imperial preference worth the name without a taxation of food. (Hear, hear.) There were problems connected with the land. The other day, said Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister said that he was not so much afraid of vested interests as of vested prejudices. I do not quite know whose prejudices he had in mind—(laughter)—but, so far as I know, and speaking for ourselves, the Liberal Party, we are ready to approach all questions in regard to land and its appendant and dependant problems in precisely the same spirit as we approached them when he and I were working together five years ago. (Laughter and cheers.) The guiding principles which should govern us in facing and grappling with social and industrial problems is the principle of what I have called a national minimum. That is to say, our aim should be to secure for everybody, for men, women, and children, so far as it can be secured by law, equal opportunity, whether in regard to health, intelligence, or character. It will be their own fault if they do not get that opportunity and keep it. There is an appropriate field for vigilance and criticism, and for constructive suggestion, and for impulse and driving power, open to Liberals, provided that their tongues are united and their hands are free. (Cheers.) That is what we want to secure at this election. (Cheers.)

GERMAN SUBMARINE FOR KINGSTOWN.

NO INTERIOR INSPECTION.

A letter from the Admiralty to the Kingstown Urban Council was read at yesterday's meeting informing the Council that a German submarine would be sent to the port. The letter, which was addressed to the "Lord Mayor of Kingstown," said that one of the ex-German submarines would be brought to Kingstown port for inspection. It suggested that a small sum should be charged, say 6d. per head to view the vessel from the outside, and that any money obtained in this way should be given to the Admiralty to be distributed for the benefit of naval and mercantile marine charities in Kingstown port. It was not advisable, the letter also stated, to permit the public to go on board the vessel, which would be in the charge of a British officer and a [illegible] British crew.

Mr. J. [illegible] Devitt proposed that the thanks of the Council be tendered to the Admiralty for their offer, and moved to suggest to the Admiralty that the proceeds of the inspection be devoted to the hospitals in the district.

Mr. Evans seconded, and said that few people would pay 6d. to look at the vessel from the dockside. He suggested that permission should be obtained to examine the vessel internally.

Mr. Michael Murray, J.P., said Kingstown should be deeply indebted to the Admiralty for sending this submarine. He was of opinion that everyone would be anxious to view this product of German murder and blackguardism. [illegible] ... the war America, which gave them the coup de grâce.

Mr. J. J. Kennedy, J.P., Chairman, said they should, if possible, get the Admiralty to bring the submarine to Kingstown that was responsible for the sinking of the Leinster.

Mr. W. A. Evans, J.P., said it was reported that that vessel had been sunk.

Mr. Bradley suggested that they should in any case apply to have sent to Kingstown the submarine that was responsible for the sinking of the [illegible].

The resolution, with the addenda, was adopted, it being [illegible] ... the suggestion of Mr. [illegible], the Council decided to bring before the Admiralty, the Royal Humane Society, and the Carnegie Hero Fund the case of Mr. William Maher, fireman on the Leinster, who saved the lives of four passengers.

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

ESSENTIALS OF PEACE.

In a leading article *The Times* deplores the absence from the Prime Minister's manifesto of the greatest question of all—the peace settlement, the method of making it, and the means of assuring its stability when made. Too many British and Allied statesmen affect to regard this question as one which will settle itself, or be settled by their combined wisdom when they gather in Paris or at Versailles. If, in reality, it is their chief care, they hide it from view, and ponder it so deep in their hearts that the world at large may be pardoned for imagining that they may have forgotten it. The recent meeting of Allied statesmen and soldiers at Downing street is a case in point. There is nothing to show that what is in many respects the most important question of all—the possibility of framing a basis for a practical and effective League of Nations—was even mentioned at it. Various features of the projected House of Peace seem to have been examined, but the foundations upon which it must rest, if it is to be well and securely built, were apparently given no thought. Fortunately, there is reason to hope that this omission may shortly be repaired. The Government have shown great wisdom in asking Lord Robert Cecil to take charge of the League of Nations Section of the British Peace Conference organisation. Unless the Allied and Associated Governments make their conceptions of a just peace, and, in consequence, their positive peace programmes, contingent on the formation of a "nucleus crew" for the proud vessel that shall bear the hopes of civilised humanity towards the new and fairer world, they will find themselves confronted by the alternative of striving to secure, each for their own people, the greatest possible strategic, political, and economic advantages, in order that they may feel relatively secure among rival and prospectively warring nations. If, on the other hand, they determine to make of the peace a starting point for the gradual creation of a world-wide League of Nations, so organised as to ensure justice, to repress wrongdoing, and thus to guarantee that sense of international security which can alone obviate the need for competitive armaments, they will find it unnecessary to insist on many particular advantages or safeguards, and will be able to deal, in a spirit of large-minded fairness, with the score of thorny problems that await solution at their hands. In such a case, rapid agreement between the Allies and the United States upon the terms to be imposed upon the enemy ought to be possible. The foundations for a practical League of Nations already exist.

THE UNOPPOSED RETURNS.

It must be a sad reflection, says *The Times* Parliamentary Correspondent, for the old guard in Roman Catholic Ireland that the only Nationalist whose election has not been challenged was returned for an English constituency. This was Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who once more sits for the evergreen Scotland Division of Liverpool. On the unopposed returns the Coalition have a two to one majority. This is a good start, but past experience suggests that it would be unwise to base any forecast of the final result of the election on it. Not only do the Coalition organisers not anticipate a two to one majority when the results are finally made up, but the shrewdest among them, bearing in mind the successive disappointments of the 1906 Parliament, would probably be content with a substantial working majority of round about 100. The last thing they can desire is such a preponderance in the next House of Commons as would lead to a subdivision into groups, and an inevitable relaxation of discipline, well might bring down the whole Coalition structure when a real crisis arose. The unopposed returns, therefore, have a very limited bearing on the problem of the constitution of the new Parliament. The voice of the new electors has not yet been heard in a single constituency, and nobody can yet say, with any degree of certainty, what its verdict will be. The analysis which we give to-day of the candidates for the 600 contested seats shows that the electorate has a very wide choice; indeed, a wider one than it has probably ever had before. There are over 1,500 candidates for these 600 seats, and, if the files of *The Times* were searched for a century, no parallel could be found to the multiplicity of labels which yesterday's nominations brought forth. The non-Coalition candidates reach the prodigious figure of 1,005. To this total Labour is the heaviest contributor, with between 350 and 400 candidates.

THE THREATENED RAILWAY TROUBLE.

The sudden collapse of the war, says *The Times*, has had one unforeseen consequence, in producing a serious situation in the world of railwaymen. One of the conditions of the settlement of the threatened strike in September was a promise by the Government that the question of an eight-hour day would be taken into consideration within a month of the cessation of hostilities. The condition was demanded by Mr. Bromley's Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the smaller of the two railway unions, but it covered also the larger body—namely, the National Union of Railwaymen, of which Mr. J. H. Thomas is Secretary and spokesman. The month has almost elapsed, and the smaller union—anxious, as before, to assert itself—has seized the opportunity to place its own construction on the Government pledge, and to demand the immediate initiation of a eight-hour system. Meanwhile the larger body, whose leaders realise the work involved in the change, are being drawn into the movement locally. The situation should not present any insuperable difficulties, for the Government have made it clear that they have no desire to evade their pledge, while the men's leaders are quite aware that so great a change as is contemplated cannot be effected in a moment. But there is no time to be lost in reaching a settlement, for the unrest is widespread, and in various places a stoppage is threatened at 12 to-night.

SIR EDWARD CARSON AND SINN FEIN.

A DANGEROUS PROPOSITION.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking late last night in support of the candidature of Mr. S. M'Guffin for the Shankill Division of Belfast, said that there were two Sinn Feiners against him. (Sir Edward), but he said "Let them all come." What was taking place in Ireland now was a matter to which everyone should give the greatest consideration. Sinn Fein, as he understood it, proposed separating this country absolutely from England. It meant Ireland for ourselves. God help us! The whole thing was trash, but, at the same time, it was one of the most dangerous propositions ever put before the people. In his opinion, there never was a greater insult offered to the people of Ulster than this putting forward of Sinn Feiners to contest every seat. During the war they had done the worst act ever perpetrated by a treacherous and perfidious people. They entered into league with Germany, and at the very darkest hour in the world-war stabbed us in the back, shot down soldiers in the streets of Dublin, and blackened the character of Ireland throughout the civilised world. They declared that, granted the opportunity, they would do it again. Let the electors close their ranks and show to the whole world that Sinn Feiners would find there was no room for them in Ulster.

IRISH RECONSTRUCTION.

THE PROPOSED COMMITTEE.

A deputation from the All-Ireland Munitions and Government Supplies Committee, Dublin, was received last Friday in London by Sir James Stevenson, Chairman of the Demobilisation Board. The chiefs of the various departments of the Ministry of Munitions were in attendance at the conference.

The deputation discussed the question of the allocation of supplies of raw material to enable Irish manufacturers to keep their industries going, now that munition contracts have been cancelled. A definite promise was given that quantities of certain kinds of raw material should be made available for this purpose.

Afterwards the deputation was received by Mr. Vaughan Nash and other chiefs of the Ministry of Reconstruction, together with Colonel Corbett, representing the Ministry of Labour, and questions concerning Irish reconstruction in general were satisfactorily dealt with.

Mr. Nash informed the deputation that the reported Reconstruction Committee for Ireland, which had been referred to in the Irish Press, was not known to the Ministry. The intimation appearing in the Press was the first they had heard of this reported development.

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Mr. Asquith, who was cordially received, said that it was eight years since he last had the opportunity of addressing the electors of Hull, and they had been momentous and eventful years. During the first four they passed the Parliament Act, and an Act establishing self-government for Ireland, and another disestablishing the Welsh Church. Subsequently they suddenly found themselves confronted with the gravest responsibility; they were face to face with one of the gravest issues of history. If we had faltered or paltered with that great opportunity this Empire would have been covered in history with eternal and indelible disgrace. We went to war for a great purpose, and had rightly continued it in the last stage with the invaluable help of one great kindred country across the Atlantic. We were now confronted with problems not less difficult. We, and the great mass of our countrymen, were as much at one to-day as we were when the war broke out. He had come to Hull for the simple purpose, primarily, of asking the electors to support his old friend, Mr. Ferrens, and Colonel Guy Wilson. Why should the electors withdraw their support? Why should they be asked to withdraw it? (Cheers.)

THE WINNING OF THE WAR.

Passing from the personal aspect of the matter, he said that the electors there and elsewhere were being asked to give an indiscriminating support to those who were said to have won the war. (Laughter.) Winning the war had not been the monopoly of any set of men; it had been the united duty, and, he would add, the united privilege of the whole nation and of the whole Empire. There were, he was sorry to say, still ignorant and unscrupulous people who told us that we allowed ourselves to be precipitated into this conflict while we were wholly unprepared. Was it true? No; but he agreed with Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, that on August 4, 1914, the British Navy secured the sea communications, and these sea communications were held. That was the key of victory—(cheers)—and victory was brought about by years of steady, well-conceived, well-devised, and costly effort and preparation. In 1908-9, the first year of the Liberal Government, the Naval Estimates reached £35,000,000. In 1914-15 the Naval Estimates reached £51,500,000. He was sorry to see that Sir Eric Geddes, in paying a tribute, as he wisely and generously did, to those responsible for that magnificent result, forgot the name of Mr. McKenna. (Cheers.) The Grand Fleet, which took the seas on the 4th of August, 1914, was, to a large extent, Mr. McKenna's creation, and there was no more splendid and no more fruitful contribution towards the winning of the war. (Cheers.) The Army was re-created and reorganised by Lord Haldane, with the result that when war broke out, and when he (Mr. Asquith) gave the order for mobilisation, we were asked to send from these shores in our Expeditionary Force perhaps the most magnificently equipped and trained body of men that ever left the shores of any country to take the field. (Cheers.) They were mobilised with a rapidity that contributed to the salvation of France, and left behind that magnificent Territorial Force, with its powers of elastic and rapid expansion, which had enabled us in the years that followed to send out to the field thousands and millions. (Cheers.) A most important factor had been the overwhelming supremacy of our mercantile marine, and, lastly, but not least, our financial system, which lifted from the shoulders of our Allies burdens that they could not have borne themselves, and which remained to this day stable, intact, and secure. And in regard to these last two factors we owed what we possessed and used to our system of Free Trade, untaxed food, untaxed raw material, which had enabled us to concentrate our energies, instead of wasting them in sheltering under protecting hot-houses exotic growths. (Laughter and cheers.)

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

I have come here, continued Mr. Asquith, so that these facts may be made plain before the final vote in this election is cast. I have come also not less in defence of electoral and Parliamentary independence. (Cheers.) Your Chairman has referred to the fact that, through the kindness of yourselves and your fellow-Liberals, I have been for ten years the leader of the Liberal Party. (Cheers.) I, therefore, hope that I may be allowed, that I may even consider myself entitled, to say to you that I want to see in the new House of Commons a strong body of Liberals who will support, without any jealousy or reserve, a policy of democratic reconstruction, but who have not surrendered, and will not surrender, their right—which is not their right, but the right of their constituents—to complete freedom both of criticism and of action. (Cheers.) We are told in these days of a happy clearance of the atmosphere effected by this war, that we are all of one mind, that party distinctions have been obliterated, and we have been invited to entrust, with childlike confidence and with equally childlike docility, the foundation of what must be, in many respects, a new social and industrial world to a combination whose members only four years ago in regard to some of the root principles which must govern any such reconstruction were not only passionately, but quite honestly and sincerely opposed—well, let us hope for the best. (Laughter.) A distinguished writer of the Victorian time told us that miracles do not happen, but that may have been a pessimistic view of psychological possibilities. (Laughter.) At any rate, let us co-operate, as I am perfectly prepared, for one; let us co-operate with whole-hearted zeal in a real democratic policy, from whatever quarter it may proceed. (Cheers.)

A WORD OF CAUTION.

If I may use a word of caution, let us, at the same time, be ready in case of need, both to provide safeguards and to apply stimulus. (Laughter and cheers.) It is for that purpose that, as I said a moment ago, we need in the next House of Commons the presence of a body of strong and independent Liberal and progressive members. (Cheers.) I will show you that I am not talking about empty abstractions by giving you a concrete illustration. Are we quite sure that free trade is secure? We are told that we are to have some form of Imperial preference. Well, Mr. Chamberlain, who knew what he was talking about, said years ago, and I have said on more than one occasion, that you cannot have an Imperial preference worth the name without a taxation of food. (Hear, hear.) There were problems connected with the land. The other day, said Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister said that he was not so much afraid of vested interests as of vested prejudices. I do not quite know whose prejudices he had in mind—(laughter)—but, so far as I know, and, speaking for ourselves, the Liberal Party, we are ready to approach all questions in regard to land and its appendant and dependant problems in precisely the same spirit as we approached them when he and I were working together five years ago. (Laughter and cheers.) The guiding principles which should govern us in facing and grappling with social and industrial problems is the principle of what I have called a national minimum. That is to say, our aim should be to secure for everybody, for men, women, and children, so far as it can be secured by law, equal opportunity, whether in regard to health, intelligence, or character. It will be their own fault if they do not get that opportunity and keep it. There is an appropriate field for vigilance and criticism, and for constructive suggestion, and for impulse and driving power, open to Liberals, provided that their tongues are united and their hands are free. (Cheers.) That is what we want to secure at this election. (Cheers.)

GERMAN SUBMARINE FOR KINGSTOWN.

NO INTERIOR INSPECTION.

A letter from the Admiralty to the Kingstown Urban Council was read at yesterday's meeting, informing the Council that a German submarine would be sent to the port. The letter, which was addressed to the "Lord Mayor of Kingstown," said that one of the ex-German submarines would be brought to Kingstown port for inspection. It suggested that a small sum should be charged, say 6d. per head to view the vessel from the outside, and that any money obtained in this way should be given to the Admiralty to be distributed for the benefit of naval and mercantile marine charities in Kingstown port. It was not advisable, the letter also stated, to permit the public to go on board the vessel, which would be in the charge of a British officer and nucleus British crew.

Mr. J. M. Derrit proposed that the thanks of the Council be tendered to the Admiralty for their offer, and moved to suggest to the Admiralty that the proceeds of the inspection be devoted to the hospitals in the district.

Mr. Evans seconded, and said that few people would pay 6d. to look at the vessel from the dockside. He suggested that permission should be obtained to examine the vessel internally.

Mr. Michael Murray, J.P., said Kingstown should be deeply indebted to the Admiralty for sending this submarine. He was of opinion that everyone would be anxious to view this [illegible] of German murder and blackguardism. [illegible] because they were responsible for bringing about the war America, which gave them the order.

Mr. J. J. Kennedy, J.P., Chairman, said they should, if possible, get the Admiralty to bring the submarine to Kingstown that was responsible for the sinking of the Leinster.

Mr. W. A. Evans, J.P., said it was reported that that vessel had been sunk.

Mr. Bentley suggested that they should in that case apply to have sent to Kingstown the submarine that was responsible for the sinking of the Heath [?] fishing smacks.

The resolution, with the suggestion, was adopted. At the suggestion of Mr. Bentley the Council decided to bring before the Admiralty, the claims for Humane Society, and the Carnegie Hero Fund, the case of Mr. William Maher, fireman on the Leinster, who saved the lives of four passengers.

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

ESSENTIALS OF PEACE.

In a leading article *The Times* deplores the absence from the Prime Minister's manifesto of the greatest question of all—the peace settlement, the method of making it, and the means of assuring its stability when made. Too many British and Allied statesmen affect to regard this question as one which will settle itself, or be settled by their combined wisdom when they gather in Paris or at Versailles. If, in reality, it is their chief care, they hide it from view, and ponder it so deep in their hearts that the world at large may be pardoned for imagining that they may have forgotten it. The recent meeting of Allied statesmen and soldiers at Downing street is a case in point. There is nothing to show that what is in many respects the most important question of all—the possibility of framing a basis for a practical and effective League of Nations—was even mentioned at it. Various features of the projected House of Peace seem to have been examined, but the foundations upon which it must rest, if it is to be well and securely built, were apparently given no thought. Fortunately, there is reason to hope that this omission may shortly be repaired. The Government have shown great wisdom in asking Lord Robert Cecil to take charge of the League of Nations Section of the British Peace Conference organisation. Unless the Allied and Associated Governments make their conceptions of a just peace, and, in consequence, their positive peace programmes, contingent on the formation of a "nucleus crew" for the proud vessel that shall bear the hopes of civilised humanity towards the new and fairer world, they will find themselves confronted by the alternative of striving to secure, each for their own people, the greatest possible strategic, political, and economic advantages, in order that they may feel relatively secure among rival and prospectively warring nations. If, on the other hand, they determine to make of the peace a starting point for the gradual creation of a world-wide League of Nations, so organised as to ensure justice, to repress wrongdoing, and thus to guarantee that sense of international security which can alone obviate the need for competitive armaments, they will find it unnecessary to insist on many particular advantages or safeguards, and will be able to deal, in a spirit of large-minded fairness, with the score of thorny problems that await solution at their hands. In such a case, rapid agreement between the Allies and the United States upon the terms to be imposed upon the enemy ought to be possible. The foundations for a practical League of Nations already exist.

THE UNOPPOSED RETURNS.

It must be a sad reflection, says *The Times* Parliamentary Correspondent, for the old guard in Roman Catholic Ireland that the only Nationalist whose election has not been challenged was returned for an English constituency. This was Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who once more sits for the evergreen Scotland Division of Liverpool. On the unopposed returns the Coalition have a two to one majority. This is a good start, but past experience suggests that it would be unwise to base any forecast of the final result of the election on it. Not only do the Coalition organisers not anticipate a two to one majority when the results are finally made up, but the shrewdest among them, bearing in mind the successive disappointments of the 1906 Parliament, would probably be content with a substantial working majority of round about 100. The last thing they can desire is such a preponderance in the next House of Commons as would lead to a subdivision into groups, and an inevitable relaxation of discipline, well might bring down the whole Coalition structure when a real crisis arose. The unopposed returns, therefore, have a very limited bearing on the problem of the constitution of the new Parliament. The voice of the new electors has not yet been heard in a single constituency, and nobody can yet say, with any degree of certainty, what its verdict will be. The analysis which we give to-day of the candidates for the 600 contested seats shows that the electorate has a very wide choice; indeed, a wider one than it has probably ever had before. There are over 1,600 candidates for these 600 seats, and, if the files of *The Times* were searched for a century, no parallel could be found to the multiplicity of labels which yesterday's nominations brought forth. The non-Coalition candidates reach the prodigious figure of 1,005. To this total Labour is the heaviest contributor, with between 350 and 400 candidates.

THE THREATENED RAILWAY TROUBLE.

The sudden collapse of the war, says *The Times*, has had one unforeseen consequence, in producing a serious situation in the world of railwaymen. One of the conditions of the settlement of the threatened strike in September was a promise by the Government that the question of an eight-hour day would be taken into consideration within a month of the cessation of hostilities. The condition was demanded by Mr. Bromley's Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, the smaller of the two railway unions, but it covered also the larger body—namely, the National Union of Railwaymen, of which Mr. J. H. Thomas is Secretary and spokesman. The month has almost elapsed, and the smaller union—anxious, as before, to assert itself—has seized the opportunity to place its own construction on the Government pledge, and to demand the immediate initiation of a eight-hour system. Meanwhile the larger body, whose leaders realise the work involved in the change, are being drawn into the movement locally. The situation should not present any insuperable difficulties, for the Government have made it clear that they have no desire to evade their pledge, while the men's leaders are quite aware that so great a change as is contemplated cannot be effected in a moment. But there is no time to be lost in reaching a settlement, for the unrest is widespread, and in various places a stoppage is threatened at 12 to-night.

SIR EDWARD CARSON AND SINN FEIN.

A DANGEROUS PROPOSITION.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking late last night in support of the candidature of Mr. S. M'Guffin for the Shankill Division of Belfast, said that there were two Sinn Feiners against him (Sir Edward), but he said "Let them all come." What was taking place in Ireland now was a matter to which everyone should give the greatest consideration. Sinn Fein, as he understood it, proposed separating this country absolutely from England. It meant Ireland for ourselves. God help us! The whole thing was trash, but, at the same time, it was one of the most dangerous propositions ever put before the people. In his opinion, there never was a greater insult offered to the people of Ulster than this putting forward of Sinn Feiners to contest every seat. During the war they had done the worst act ever perpetrated by a treacherous and perfidious people. They entered into league with Germany, and at the very darkest hour in the world-war stabbed us in the back, shot down soldiers in the streets of Dublin, and blackened the character of Ireland throughout the civilised world. They declared that, granted the opportunity, they would do it again. Let the electors close their ranks and show to the whole world that Sinn Feiners would find there was no room for them in Ulster.

IRISH RECONSTRUCTION.

THE PROPOSED COMMITTEE.

A deputation from the All-Ireland Munitions and Government Supplies Committee, Dublin, was received last Friday in London by Sir James Stevenson, Chairman of the Demobilisation Board. The chiefs of the various departments of the Ministry of Munitions were in attendance at the conference.

The deputation discussed the question of the allocation of supplies of raw material to enable Irish manufacturers to keep their industries going, now that munition contracts have been cancelled. A definite promise was given that quantities of certain kinds of raw material would be made available for this purpose.

Afterwards the deputation was received by Mr. Vaughan Nash and other chiefs of the Ministry of Reconstruction, together with Colonel Corbett, representing the Ministry of Labour, and questions concerning Irish reconstruction in general were satisfactorily dealt with.

Mr. Nash informed the deputation that the reported Reconstruction Committee for Ireland, which had been referred to in the Irish Press, was not known to the Ministry. The intimation appearing in the Press was the first they had heard of this reported development.

THE PREMIER'S POLICY.

GIGANTIC SCHEMES OF SOCIAL REFORM.

KAISER MUST BE PUT ON TRIAL.

INDEMNITIES FOR WAR COST.

ENEMY ALIENS TO BE EXPELLED.

The Prime Minister has made the following statement of policy and aims to the Press Association:—

THE NATION'S THANKS TO ITS FIGHTING MEN.

My first thoughts, everybody's first thoughts, must be those of the deepest gratitude to the soldier, the sailor, the airman, and the merchant seaman. Let us never forget the cheerful way they have faced hardship, the patient way they have borne pain, the amazing endurance and dauntless gallantry which they have ever displayed in the face of the enemy—even when the odds were overwhelming—throughout this long struggle. They have placed us all, they have placed the world, under an obligation which can never be fully discharged. They have, by their noble example, filled us with an inspiration with which to face the problems of the future.

THE KAISER MUST BE PROSECUTED.

The war was a crime. Who doubts that? It was a frightful, a terrible crime. It was a crime in the way in which it was planned, in the deliberate wantonness with which it was provoked. It was also a crime in its action—in the invasion of a helpless little State, in the wicked and most brutal treatment of that little State. Remember the treaty of neutrality—the scrap of paper. Surely the war was a crime? The fact that all these iniquitous things were done in the name of war and under the Imperial edict of an autocrat does not change their nature. The war was a hideous, abominable crime, a crime which has sent millions of the best young men of Europe to death and mutilation, and which has plunged myriads of homes into desolation.

Is no one responsible? Is no one to be called to account? Is there to be no punishment? Surely that is neither God's justice nor man's. The men responsible for this outrage on the human race must not be let off because their heads were crowned when they perpetrated the deed. The British Government referred the question of the criminal culpability of the Kaiser and his accomplices to their law officers some weeks ago. They invited a body of jurists in England to investigate the matter, and they have unanimously come to the conclusion that the Kaiser and his accomplices in the making of this war ought to be tried by an International Court.

OTHER OFFENCES BY THE ENEMY.

There were other matters, such as murder on the high seas and the abominable maltreatment of our prisoners, also referred to the Law Officers of the Crown some weeks ago, and the same legal committee reported strongly in favour of the punishment of those who were guilty of these offences, and the British Government will certainly use the whole of its influences in the Peace Conference to see that justice is executed.

EXPULSION OF THE ENEMY ALIEN.

After what has happened during the last four or five years, it is quite impossible to entertain in our midst a population of which a considerable proportion has, to say the least, abused our hospitality. This has been demonstrated by evidence which it is impossible to ignore. They spied and they plotted; they assisted Germany in the forging of plans for the destruction of the country which had offered them hospitality, and, if opportunity had offered, they would have assisted in the execution of those plans to the ruin of the land which had given them shelter. They have, therefore, forfeited any claim to remain. Further, it would lead to inevitable irritation and disturbances if Germans who had been fighting us for the last four years came over to this country to take the bread out of the mouths of the men whom they had for four years sought to destroy; and upon this subject, much as I regret that it is impossible to have free intercourse between all the nations of the world, we are up against the events of the last few years, for which Germany is alone responsible, and she must abide by the consequences.

All the European Allies have accepted the principle that the Central Powers must pay the cost of the war up to the limit of their capacity. The Allies propose to set up a commission of experts to examine and report upon the best method of exacting this indemnity for the Central Powers.

THE DEBT OF HONOUR.

The first item in the Government programme is the discharge of the country's debt of honour—I mean the obligation we are under to our gallant soldiers and sailors for what they have endured and achieved for Britain. We are under a sacred obligation to the fallen, to the crippled, and to the survivors. As to the fallen, they have left behind them women and children who were dependent upon their care. The country must take up the guardianship which dropped on the field of duty. It will be the duty of the new Parliament to see that this guardianship is honourably and generously discharged. As to the crippled and the maimed, the State must see that they have not suffered by their sacrifice. Not merely should an honourable allowance be made to them to compensate for the loss which they have sustained for their country, but special means ought to be adopted—are being adopted, indeed—to train them to make the best use of their remaining strength so as to supplement their income and to provide them with employment adequate to their capacity. As to those who have happily survived the terrors of the battlefield and the innumerable dangers of the high seas, the State is under a deep obligation to them. The country has been enriched by their valour. Without it we should have been in a very poor plight to-day. We have only to look at the condition of Germany and to contrast it with ours to realise the difference between victory and defeat. That difference we owe in the main to these dauntless men. They, therefore, are fully entitled to their share in all that this difference means to their country.

PROVISION FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The Government is bound to use whatever power it possesses to see that they are restored to the employment which they were engaged in before the war. Sometimes it may be impossible owing to the change in those businesses occasioned by the war, but the Government must see that these men are not left without the opportunity of earning a competent livelihood. There has been a great anxiety expressed by multitudes of our soldiers for settling on the land. It is a hopeful aspiration, and one that conforms in the highest degree to the interests of the State. The more vigorous and healthy men we have on the land the better for the community. The Government have ready great schemes necessarily involving a large expenditure of public money for the purchase of land for soldiers who desire to earn a living in cultivation. There will be provision for ex-Service men for either small holdings, cottage sites and garden holdings, allotments on lease, according to the choice which they make and the fitness which they show.

Provision has been made for building houses, money has been set aside for the provision of equipment for the cultivation of the land; and credit will be provided on easy terms for the stocking of the land. Facilities will be provided to enable tenants to purchase their holdings. But the greatest benefit to the returned soldier and sailor is a policy that will effect a general improvement in the conditions of life throughout the country. If the general level is raised, the returned soldier and sailor will have advantage by it.

INCREASED PRODUCTION.

You cannot have improved wages and improved conditions of labour all round unless you manage to increase production. The war has demonstrated that this can be done by improved organisation. I had a good deal of experience of it at the Ministry of Munitions, where it was my duty to see that the output of the engineering shops was increased in spite of the fact that there was less labour available for the purpose owing to the numbers of young men who had at the beginning of the recruiting campaign gone to the front. By improved organisation, by stopping waste, by improved machinery, by the suspension of the old restrictions on output, the output of the engineering shops was increased enormously. The men and women had much better wages than they had ever been paid, and the State benefitted. The experience of the munitions shops has been the experience almost all round. In spite of the fact that over 6,000,000 of young men have been drawn into the Army and Navy the output over the whole field of industry has been increased. Now we have got millions back. There are gigantic arrears to make up in this country in every department of manufacture. The same thing applies to our customers in other parts of the world. Europe will have as much as it can do to repair the devastation of war for years to come. There are new countries to be opened up—countries like Mesopotamia. In addition to that the Government have schemes for developing the resources of our own country in a way they have never been opened up before. All this will mean, when things begin going, the necessity for a greatly increased output. If this is wisely organised, and everybody does his best, then every class of the community will benefit. And I lay great stress on the policy of the Whitley Commission. I want the workman to contribute of his capacity

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COLUMN 3.)

THE KING AT THE FRONT.

HISTORIC PLACES VISITED.

DELIGHT OF THE INHABITANTS.

The Press Association's Special Correspondent with the Royal party in Northern France, telegraphing on Thursday, says:—

Wednesday, December 4th, brought with it considerably warmer weather, with rain and mist, not at all a pleasant day for travelling or for inspecting troops. The roads of Northern France are naturally not at their best after four years of war, and the weather of the last few days has not improved them. Our string of four or five cars went spattering through the mud of narrow lanes, or skidding from side to side on the greasy pavement of the high roads. Certainly this paving, so common in Belgium and Northern France, is not a comfortable surface for light motor traffic, especially when every now and then you come to recently-mended shell holes, with bumps that would test the quality of any springs that were ever made.

The King and Prince of Wales visited many interesting places yesterday, and were again received everywhere with the same enthusiastic loyalty as on the previous days. Before starting, His Majesty inspected the guard at his chateau, which was drawn from that famous regiment, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. The first halt was made at Neuvilly, where he walked along the railway embankment that was the scene of such heavy fighting when this position was captured by the East Yorkshires. The whole place is still littered with equipment of various kinds—cartridges, innumerable helmets, bayonets, knapsacks, hand grenades, and so forth. The railway line here has been thoroughly and scientifically put out of action by the explosion of a small charge at every joint. A mile or so further on the Royal party dismounted to walk through the long line of cheering troops from three north country brigades, winding up with a Chinese labour battalion. Several of these labourers were encountered in the course of the day, as also were many French peasant women and children.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEASANTS.

Sometimes old peasant women, in mob caps, would dash across the road and succeed in getting in front of His Majesty, and even in shaking him by the hand. Sometimes, with slightly more formality, little girls would approach and offer large bouquets of flowers. But the general note of the proceedings was always a delightful lack of ceremony. At Le Cateau, torn and battered by shell fire, we stopped to examine the ruins, and here the King's quick eye detected a blind French soldier in the throng, wearing the *Croix de Guerre*, and the *Médaille Militaire*, along the line of ribbons on his breast. For several minutes His Majesty chatted with the wounded soldier and the young woman on whose arm he leaned; and so past Preumont, Maretz, Elincourt, Clary, and Ligny, through more lines of cheering troops, sometimes receiving the Mayor of the town, and sometimes more flowers from ladies, young or old.

IN CAMBRAI AND ST. HILAIRE.

We came at length to the historic City of Cambrai. Among the soldiers drawn up here were many miners on their way home—a grateful sight to those of us who have shivered in London over our exiguous allowance of fuel—and these were certainly not the least vociferous in their welcome. But, perhaps, the warmest greeting of all was reserved to the last, when the Royal party walked through the narrow paved streets of St. Hilaire between two lines of wildly cheering soldiers. It was a curious progress, for all the small children of the town seemed to have collected and dived or scrambled through the ranks, until they formed a compact advanced guard a few paces in front of the King and Prince of Wales. Then followed the rest of the party, and close behind a dense but perfectly orderly mass of men, who had broken their ranks after the King had passed and pressed forward for another view. In the midst of this throng could be vaguely discerned the tops of five motor cars labouring painfully forward over the greasy and very uneven granite blocks with which the streets are paved. St. Hilaire made an inspiriting finish to a day that had been full of interest.

BELGIANS IN AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

POETIC JUSTICE FOR GERMANY.

The Press Association's Special Correspondents with the British Army, telegraphing from Aix-la-Chapelle on Tuesday, says:—Germany is now learning the bitterness of defeat. To-day has been a day of poetic justice, of bitter irony. At noon the people of Aix-la-Chapelle heard the sound of trumpets, and down the streets of their town marched a processional column of infantry and cavalry, with artillery brigades of the Belgian Army. The General Commanding took up his position, accompanied by his Staff, on horseback, in front of the Isenbrennen [?], while the troops marched by in column formation, with bands playing. A fanfare of trumpets announced the passing of the flag, and all the citizens, by an order which had been promulgated, were compelled to take off their hats and salute it. The regiments continued their march along the main street, passing on their way the bronze equestrian figure of the Kaiser Wilhelm, "The maker of Imperial Germany."

The Belgians are determined that their orders shall be respected, and to enforce the honouring of their flag, a special detachment filed down behind the line of spectators, and insisted upon the removal of all hats.

The populace is quiet, but seems unconscious of a feeling of defeat. As the troops marched by some of them actually smiled, and all showed an affability that is disgusting in its hypocrisy.

The Governor-General has issued very strict orders, but the Germans will, no doubt, realise the justice of these, for they are almost literally transferred from the walls of Brussels. There are, for the present, to be no public assemblies or performances; all theatres and cafes are temporarily closed, all inhabitants must keep within their houses between 7 p.m. and 5 a.m., arms are to be delivered up, and anyone found bearing arms will be shot. The Army has the right to requisition whatever it requires, and to billet troops, and all civilians must raise their hats in the presence of officers of the Allied armies.

There is a food shortage in the town, but this is not extremely serious. A revolutionary form of government was set up, but when Marshal Foch announced that no negotiations could be entered into with the authorities established since the war this collapsed, and the Burgomaster and Council returned to power, and they are now acting under the direction of the Military Governor.

As the Belgian Army marched through the streets to-day they were confronted with another army marching in the opposite direction, composed of 700 released prisoners of war, mostly British and French. They had been released chiefly from Sennelager Camp and other camps near Berlin, and had been sent by train to Cologne, where they had been fed and sent on. Some of the prisoners were men taken at Mons in 1914. They were all in a wretched condition, unkempt, thin, and ragged, but uniformly cheerful. They complained of the lack of food, and of the few letters which had reached them. The Germans are now making some attempt to feed and transport them, but this is difficult owing to the real shortage of food inland, and the scarcity of the means of transport. Some of them have seen the return of troops to Berlin who were given flowers, but there was no cheering or public demonstration.

UNIQUE BELFAST LABOUR MEETING.

SIR EDWARD CARSON AND THE PRINCIPLE OF EARLY RISING.

A novelty in electioneering took place in Belfast last night, when Sir Edward Carson and ten other Belfast Parliamentary candidates, including Unionists, Labour Unionists, Independent Labour candidates, and one Nationalist, Major Davey, appeared on the same platform. The meeting was called to support the movement for a forty-four hour week in the shipbuilding and engineering industry. Mr. Joseph Devlin, and Messrs. Brown and Porter, Labour men, sent apologies.

The proceedings, which were opened by the National Anthem, were of a harmonious character, and a resolution demanding the introduction of a forty-four hour week not later than January 1st next, was carried.

Sir Edward Carson, speaking to the resolution, said that for a great part of his professional career he used to get up at half-past four. He came to the conclusion that that was a dog's life, and gave it up. The principle of going so early to work that you are almost tired before you begin, and are certainly fagged out before the day was over, was wrong. There was only a certain amount of work in a man, no matter how willing. He did not think it should be difficult to settle the question if people agreed on the principle.

WAR PENSIONS.

AN ALL-ROUND INCREASE ANNOUNCED.

Mr. Barnes, addressing a special meeting of Clyde engineers resident in the Gorbals Division of Glasgow last night, made the important announcement that the Cabinet, pending the Chancellor's approval, which was probably got yesterday, are to make a twenty per cent. increase to all war pensions. Soldiers disabled and unable to follow their calling will get some 35s., as against 27s. 6d., and a woman with four children will get 40s. 6d., as against 33s. 6d. He counselled workers not to believe the lurid tales of the Government breaking its promises regarding workshop conditions after the war. They would be carried out.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

APPEAL TO DUBLIN UNIONISTS.

UNIVERSITY CONTESTS.

SINN FEIN ACTIVITIES.

Polling..........Sat., Dec. 14.
Declarations of Poll...Sat., Dec. 28.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations for the election of two Parliamentary representatives for Dublin University will be received in the Examination Hall, Trinity College, by the Provost between 11 and 12 o'clock to-day.

At the committee rooms of each of the four candidates—Mr. A. W. Samuels, K.C., Attorney-General; Mr. W. M. Jellett, K.C.; Sir Robert Woods, M.D., and Captain Stephen Gwynn—there was much activity yesterday, the candidates and their assistants being busy with the completion of their nomination papers. The period of the registration of new electors expired at 3 o'clock yesterday, when fifty additional electors had been registered.

THE ALTERNATIVE VOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Notwithstanding the explanation given in your columns, I, as Registration Officer, have in the last day or two been asked whether, under proportional representation, the vote of an elector may not be given to a candidate to whose election he is opposed. While it is no part of my official duty, you will, perhaps, allow me to state, definitely that this is impossible, if the paper be filled according to the following rule:—Put the number "1" opposite the name of your first choice, "2" opposite that of your second, and so on, putting no number opposite the name of any candidate you would exclude. Probably the misconception arises from the fact that if, believing that A.B., your first choice, is certain to be elected by the votes of others, and desiring that C.D. be also elected, you place C.D. first on your list and A.B. second, then your vote for C.D. may defeat A.B. That is a very unsafe procedure. Thus, in an election for the University Council, the Fellows were so certain that the late Dr. Maguire would have a large majority that most of them would not waste a vote on him, with the result that he was not elected.

May I also say that there are now no proxy votes except for those at sea or in foreign parts beyond France?—Yours, etc.,

E. P. CULVERWELL.

Trinity College, Dublin, December 5th, 1918.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Nominations for the representation of the National University will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The candidates so far are Professor A. Conway (Nationalist) and Professor John MacNeill (Sinn Fein), who has also been nominated in the Sinn Fein interest for Derry City against Sir R. Anderson (Unionist).

The canvass in support of Professor Conway is proceeding actively. A strong committee has the work in hand. The committee notify that all graduates on the University register are entitled to vote, and that changes of address should be notified to the committee.

THE IRISH UNIONIST ALLIANCE.

APPEAL TO DUBLIN UNIONIST ELECTORS.

A meeting of the Parliamentary Committee of the Irish Unionist Alliance was held at 109 Grafton street, Dublin, on Thursday, in connection with the General Election—Colonel Sir Frederick Shaw, Bart., in the chair.

The following four seats are being contested in the Unionist interest in the City and County of Dublin:—Rathmines Division, Sir Maurice Dockrell; Pembroke Division, Mr. John Good; St. Stephen's Green Division, Mr. H. Hanna, K.C.; South County Dublin, Sir Thomas Robinson.

The Committee desire most earnestly to impress upon the Unionists of the City and County of Dublin the necessity of doing all in their power for the success of these candidates at the coming election, as there never was a time when unity of purpose and vigour on the part of the Irish Unionists were more necessary, and the Parliamentary Committee of the Irish Unionist Alliance, in making this appeal, sincerely hope that every Unionist will spare no exertion in seeing that every possible Unionist vote is recorded.

A most useful form of activity on the part of helpers is that of acting as canvassers in the several divisions, and it is urgently requested that no time be lost in offering and undertaking this valuable voluntary service. As there are a large number of women electors, the assistance of women who can help in canvassing and on the polling day is much desired. All persons willing to help should immediately place their services at the disposal of the election agents of the candidates at the following addresses:—Rathmines, 68 Rathmines road, or 51a Dawson street; Pembroke, 62 Dawson street; St. Stephen's Green, 10 Leinster street; South County Dublin, 36 Upper George's street, Kingstown. Those who have horse-drawn vehicles or motors will please communicate at once with the election agent of their district.

PAPERS FOR ABSENT VOTERS.

The despatch of papers to absent voters to the number of about 3,000 began yesterday in Dublin, and will be concluded to-day, the work for the city divisions being carried out by Mr. Lorcan Sherlock and a large staff of assistants.

MR. WILLIAM FIELD'S CANDIDATURE.

A meeting of women supporters of Mr. William Field's candidature for the St. Patrick's Division was held last night in the Fishamble street Hall. Miss Harrison, who presided, expressed the hope that soldiers and sailors who had fought in the war would be adequately provided for. She described the conditions of the discharged soldiers at present in Dublin as far from satisfactory.

Mr. Field said that he had always been in favour of votes for women, as it purified politics. There was a political epidemic in Ireland at present, but it would run its course. He believed democratic government would have to come, because the present condition of affairs could not last. Labour in the Three Kingdoms was solid for Home Rule.

CLONTARF ELECTION.

Sir Patrick Shortall, the Nationalist candidate for Clontarf, suggests that the authorities should, in view of the approaching polling day, remove the shading from the gas and electric lamps in the district, especially as there will be a good deal of vehicular traffic on the day and evening of the polling. He has written to the Lord Mayor asking for his influence in the matter.

MR. BRISCOE'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. James McDermott presided last night over a meeting of those supporting Mr. Coghlan Briscoe, the Town Tenants' candidate for College Green. The Chairman said that the town tenants had every reason to feel pleased and to be confident that their candidate, Mr. Coghlan Briscoe, would be returned by a majority which would put a stop at once to rent-raising and eviction. They found amongst Mr. Briscoe's nominators rich and poor, from the big merchants of Grafton street to the rack-rented roomkeepers.

Mr. George Ferran and Mr. Harte also spoke.

SINN FEIN CANDIDATE AND THE ENGLISH CONNECTION.

Mr. Cathal Brugha, the Sinn Fein candidate for County Waterford, addressing a meeting subsequent to his nomination on Wednesday, said that he would own no allegiance to England. He was always in favour of breaking the connection with England. From what President Wilson had said, the Irish question would depend on the Irish people themselves.

MR. J. CULLINAN AND AN ALLEGED BRIBE.

Speaking at a meeting of his supporters in South Tipperary, Mr. John Cullinan, Irish Nationalist Party candidate for the Southern Division, said that a diabolical report had been spread by his opponents, that he was going to allow Sinn Fein to have a walk-over, and that Sinn Fein would get him to do so by offering him a bribe. Well, if the Sinn Feiners thought he was going to be bought over by their gold, any more than the gold of the British Treasury, they did not know him.

LIVELY SCENES IN WEST DONEGAL CAMPAIGN.

During the past few days the Sinn Fein and Nationalist Party supporters in West Donegal have been holding meetings in the same town and at the same time, with the result that stormy scenes have taken place. On Kilmacrenan fair day the Nationalist Party meeting, presided over by Rev. Father McMenamin, P.P., was attended by rival crowds, and the Chairman's speech was delivered amid hostile interruptions and questions by Sinn Feiners, as well as cheers and counter-cheers. On fair day in Fintown both parties held meetings. The Sinn Feiners of the district, numbering several hundreds, assembled in full force, carrying over thirty republican flags. At the conclusion of the Sinn Fein meeting the Nationalist Party candidate, Mr. Daniel McMenamin, attempted to address the meeting, but was given a very hostile reception, and the attempt had to be abandoned.

DERRY CITY.

Major Davey, Nationalist Party candidate for Derry City, left Londonderry yesterday for Dublin to interview Mr. John Dillon, and receive his decision as to whether the party should continue the contest or not.

MR. ARTHUR GRIFFITH'S CANDIDATURE AND N.W. TYRONE.

A large meeting was held in Strabane yesterday in support of the candidature of Mr. Arthur Griffith for North-West Tyrone. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Father Tracey, Rev. P. O'Mullan, and Mr. George Murnaghan, solicitor.

SOUTH COUNTY DUBLIN.

SIR THOMAS ROBINSON'S CANDIDATURE.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING AT BLACKROCK.

Sir Thomas Robinson, the Unionist candidate for South County Dublin, held the second of his public meetings last night in the Town Hall, Blackrock. An enthusiastic audience assembled to support the candidate, and there was a representative and influential gathering on the platform.

Mr. Marcus Goodbody, J.P., presided, and heartily recommended Sir Thomas, as a successful business man and ardent Unionist, to the support of the electorate.

Sir Thomas Robinson, who was warmly received, said that he was not quite so much at home in Blackrock as he was in Kingstown, but he had been for a long number of years deeply interested in the district. He was no stranger in Blackrock; he was well known there. He had, indeed, a unique advantage over the other two candidates in being the only candidate who had local interests, local ambitions, and was an employer of labour in their midst. (Applause.) They had together for many years fought a great many battles for the Unionist cause in that constituency. This year they were fighting under new conditions, and it was up to them to hold the fort as they had done in the past. They must let the enemy see that no change of territory or of boundary could affect their Unionism in this district. (Applause.)

AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN VOTERS.

The most extraordinary circumstance attending their meeting that night was that, for the first time, they found the women enfranchised. They were electors. He thought that the women had nobly earned this position. The attitude of the women in support of the war had earned for them the admiration of all. The women had not hesitated to embark on hard work, to give up the comfort and luxury of home, and had applied themselves with great earnestness and vigour to the work of assisting the Navy, the Army, and the Air Force, and so had won the admiration of the whole world. (Applause.) It was now up to the women of this constituency, and every other constituency, to see what they could do in the selection of Parliamentary candidates. He thought that if the women of this constituency made up their minds to support one of the candidates there was nothing could prevent them from returning him. Out of an electorate in this division of 18,000, there were nearly 8,000 women voters. There was no doubt that the women's influence would have a very purifying and elevating effect on the representative returned to the next Parliament. (Applause.)

TRIBUTE TO THE COALITION.

Continuing, he said that the imperial aspect of the great crisis which the Empire faced had been brought strongly before them, because a section of the electorate in Great Britain and Ireland was opposing the Coalition. When they came to consider the marvellous way in which the Prime Minister had won the war he thought he was entitled to the whole-hearted support of the electorate of the United Kingdom. Mr. Lloyd George had refused to say "Thank you, you may retire now," to the Unionists who had joined his Government and helped him to win the war. He had not said: "I will now proceed with the party back to commence the work of reconstruction." Mr. Lloyd George said that reconstruction was a national question, and he must have the support of all parties. (Applause.) The Irish aspect of that question was, that they were confronted with a very serious situation.

AN EXAMPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

At his meeting in Kingstown on Tuesday he had said that there were three policies before them. This was only Thursday, and he had only two policies to put before them, because he found since last Tuesday the Sinn Feiners and Nationalists had come together. There had been a great deal of talk about self-determination. They had seen how the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Mr. MacNeill, and Mr. Dillon had sat round a table and decided what particular candidate was to be returned in a particular constituency. Those constituencies were deprived of the right of self-determination as far as it concerned a voice in the selection of a candidate. (Applause.) To-night he was obliged to offer them only two policies. The first was the policy of Sinn Fein, the most aggressive policy the Nationalists had ever put before the electors, and in it was now merged the ordinary National Party policy. (Applause.) The other policy which he put before them was the British Empire policy. (Applause.) Some politicians thought that Unionists might put aside some of their claims in order to effect an Irish settlement, but he said nothing should induce them to [?] go any of their rights as citizens of the British Empire; and the events of the war had proved that they must go the whole way to maintain their close connection with the British Empire. (Loud applause.) He was greatly interested in housing reform, and this was one thing which had been wholly neglected by the Nationalist Party during the past ten years. He was entirely in sympathy with any movement to build houses for the benefit of the working classes; with movements for child welfare, and pensions for necessitous mothers, and he would always be willing to support any bill for promoting such good objects.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Regarding the temperance question, it had been stated that he said at Kingstown that he would not support total prohibition during demobilisation, because he would not do anything to interfere with the happiness of the people. What he said, in different words, was that he was at present against total prohibition, but if circumstances arose or occurred which called for it, he would fairly consider the proposal, as he would not do anything to interfere with the happiness of the people. That was, if the happiness of the people required that drastic law he would be prepared to give it fair consideration. He had been a temperance advocate all his life, and his views on the liquor traffic were right well known. He had always supported measures for the reduction of drinking facilities, and acted in a way which he thought was wisest and best for all concerned. It had been said, he proceeded, that a vote given for him was a vote given to Sinn Fein, and he asked them not to believe anything of the kind. He urged them to put their backs into this election, and, if they did so, and assist him, they might be sure victory would crown their efforts. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Hamilton Hunter, J.P., moved, and Mr. Wm. Wallace, J.P., seconded, a resolution pledging the meeting to support the Unionist candidate, and work for his victory at the polls.

Mr. Mark E. Cooper, barrister-at-law, supported the motion, which was also spoken to by Mr. Cecil Forde, barrister-at-law, and carried with acclamation.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S OPPONENT.

Mr. Austin Harrison, who is opposing Mr. Lloyd George in Carnarvon Boroughs, had all his nomination papers, with one exception, signed by soldiers. His election agent is a soldier, and soldiers and their dependents are supporting his candidature. Mr. Harrison's candidature, our Carnarvon Correspondent telegraphs, must be regarded as a serious attempt not to wrest the seat from Mr. Lloyd George, for that would be a hopeless task under circumstances far more favourable than the present, but to challenge public attention to the Government's policy with regard to the Cabinet's attitude toward conscription and a League of Nations. In an address which he has issued to the electors, entitled "A League of Nations or Conscription," Mr. Harrison, who says that he can discover no necessity for rushing a general election at this time, criticises the Prime Minister's manner of approaching the consideration of the question of a League of Nations, and, referring to the case of Ireland, says:—There is Ireland, that stain on our civilisation, which is a problem of inter-dependence. Ireland can only be settled on principle, but the principle implies the readiness for sacrifice, and this again demands publicity, demands vision, as distinct from political compromise. I can see in the Prime Minister's action no intention of working on principle, no enthusiasm for a new order, no thought of the Governmental task. He places a League of Nations as if it were a mere matter of politics. It is not. Mere failure to obtain a League of Nations means continuous armaments—conscription.

DR. M'HUGH'S APPEAL FOR SINN FEIN LEADER.

The Rev. Dr. M'Hugh, Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, in a letter, states that unless all regard for political leaders and ecclesiastical authority is to be set at naught, the nominated candidates for seats which have been assigned by Cardinal Logue to other gentlemen, should at once withdraw. He pledged himself to support the party in Derry, to which the Conference should assign the seat. That pledge he means loyally to keep. Sinn Fein is to represent the National Coalition in Derry. In virtue of the authority that put him there Professor MacNeill represents all the national interests in the city, and no effort should be spared to put him at the head of the poll. We may not give our approval, he states, to the whole programme on either side, but that is not the question of the hour. What they had seriously to consider was whether they would allow the declared enemy of Irish independence to filch away their liberty and convert portion of Ulster into an English shire, thereby wrecking the unity of Ireland.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S PART.

Speaking at Letchworth last night, Lord Robert Cecil announced that the Government had asked him to take charge of the section of the British Peace Conference organisation which dealt with the League of Nations. There was no better work that he would more readily do for his country than to get up and state the British case in that great Conference in favour of the greatest political and social reform that could be carried out for the interests of mankind.

POLAND AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Reuter's Agency understands that Count Sobanski, the representative in London of the Polish National Committee, has been informed by Mr. Balfour that His Majesty's Government considers that Poland should be represented at the Peace Conference when any questions are under discussion in which that country is concerned.

THE POPE AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

INVOKING DIVINE ASSISTANCE.

THE DUTY OF ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Reuter's Rome Correspondent telegraphs:—A Papal Encyclical, dated December 1, says:—That for which the entire world has so long sighed, that for which Christianity prayed with paternal heart for the good of all, has in a moment come to pass. The last booming of the guns is silenced. It is true that peace has not yet solemnly ended war, but the armistice has meanwhile suspended slaughter and devastations by land, sea, and air, happily opening a way for peace. The Pope attributes the end of the war "to Him Who governs all events, and Who, moved to pity by the persevering prayers of the good, granted at last to humanity that it should recover finally from so many sorrows." His Holiness rejoices at the imposing demonstrations of piety which have taken place throughout the Roman Catholic world. There now remains for us, he continues, to implore the Almighty that the great gift granted us may have its crowning. Soon the delegates of the various nations will meet in solemn congress to give the world a just and lasting peace. Such grave and complex decisions will have to be taken as no human assembly ever took before. Therefore, it is impossible to say how much the delegates need to be Divinely enlightened to be able to accomplish this mission. Their decisions will affect, in the highest degree, the good of all humanity. Therefore, Catholics, who favour the order of progress, must invoke Divine assistance upon those participating in the Peace Conference. We desire this duty to be realised by all Catholics. The encyclical concludes by urging the episcopacy throughout the world to implore the Almighty (by means of public prayers in each parish) to shed His light upon the Congress, to enable it to secure a true peace, founded on the Christian principles of justice. The Pope, on his part, will use all the influence of his Apostolic ministry to have the decisions of the Congress everywhere accepted and loyally carried out by Roman Catholics, in order to perpetuate in the world order, tranquillity, and concord.

THE ALLIES AND PRESIDENT WILSON.

Reuter's Agency has reason to believe that the views exchanged during the conferences in London during the last two days have been fully communicated to President Wilson, in order to reach him before his departure from the United States for Europe.

A special cable from New York says—Among the members of the Presidential party is Mrs. Anna Hamilton, Limerick, who has seen arduous service on the French front. She is one of the members of the Knights of Columbus Workers, who will look after the comfort of the party.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S PLANS.

Reuter's Agency learns that, while the Prime Minister's plans are somewhat indefinite, it seems improbable, in view of his engagements, that he will be able to meet President Wilson at Brest. The first meeting of the Inter-Allied Preliminary Conference at Paris is, of course, dependent on the date of the President's arrival and his subsequent engagements after landing, but it is expected that it will not be later than about the 18th instant. Mr. Lloyd George expects to be in Paris to meet Mr. Wilson there.

THE VATICAN AND THE PRESIDENT.

An Exchange message says:—The *Echo de Paris* learns that in Vatican circles it is assumed that Monsignor Cerretti, Secretary Extraordinary of Ecclesiastical Affairs, at present in London, is awaiting the arrival of President Wilson, to arrange that he should visit the Pope. It is stated that no protocol difficulty can arise to prevent the interview, to which great political importance is attached.

DR. WILSON AND NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

According to a New York telegram, the United Press Special Correspondent says that the President has sailed for Europe literally to fight for America's peace ideals. Undoubtedly, the correspondent adds, his purpose is to ask for adherence to the spirit, as well as the letter, of the fourteen principles he has already laid down. It is believed that he will ask for disarmament at sea as well as on land. His insistence on the consummation of America's three years' naval building programme may possibly reflect his determination to ask other nations to scale down, or else the United States will scale up. It is reported that the President regards the danger of militarism at sea as being as great as that on land, and it is understood that he does not favour a joint sea policy between Britain and the United States, or the superiority of any nation at sea, believing that the sea should be guarded for the whole world.

"ODIOUS TREATMENT" OF PRISONERS.

ALLIES TO ACT WITH UTMOST ENERGY.

M. Marcel Hutin, writing in the *Echo de Paris*, referring to the indignant protests which are pouring in from all sides against the frightful and odious treatment of French and Allied prisoners by the Germans, says:—There is no doubt that, in agreement with the Allied Governments, Marshal Foch will be called upon to take all the necessary measures to put an end to such crimes. M. Marcel Hutin adds that he learns that very grave incidents have occurred during the last few days at a prisoners' camp in Saxony, and that the Allied Governments have decided to act with the utmost energy.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

EMPLOYMENT IN MINES DISCONTINUED.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on Prisoners of War says:—Information has been received from the British representative at the Inter-Allied Conference at Spa that orders were issued by the German authorities on the 16th November that no British prisoners of war were to be employed in salt mines, and none are now so employed. Further, that orders were issued on December 2nd that no British prisoners of war were to be employed in coal mines in Germany. The Committee also announces that the Netherland Legation at Berlin have been requested to report by telegraph the names of the camps in Germany from which all British prisoners of war have been repatriated, or are about to be repatriated. As soon as this report is received the names will be published.

Every British prisoner of war who is repatriated is given facilities for notifying his arrival to his relatives immediately that he arrives in England. Since the armistice 1,861 officers and 48,965 other ranks, and 2,720 civilians have arrived at Hull, Leith, and Dover.

MR. GODFREY ISAACS' APPEAL DISMISSED.

The hearing was concluded in London yesterday of the appeal by Mr. Godfrey Isaacs against the verdict and judgment entered against him in his action for alleged libel against Sir Charles Hobhouse, ex-Postmaster-General.

An affidavit was read yesterday, made by Lord Reading, that Sir Charles Hobhouse asked him in 1915 to see Mr. Godfrey Isaacs with the object of satisfying him that certain statements made in the letter from the Telefunken Company were untrue. Affidavits were also read made by Mr. Marcello Isaacs, plaintiff's son, and by plaintiff's chauffeur.

Lord Justice Bankes, in giving judgment, said that he did not think there had been any misdirection. It was a very painful case. The issues had reference to two matters—namely, which of these gentlemen had the more reliable memory, and a charge that Sir Charles Hobhouse had concocted the document. However many times the case were re-tried, it would always depend on whether the jury thought the man accused of this abominable act of concocting documents could possibly have been guilty of it.

The appeal was dismissed.

SPECIAL EXTRA.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S MANIFESTO.

The *Daily News* says that with the decision as to the Kaiser's trial there will be small disposition to quarrel. But when Mr. Lloyd George speaks of exacting from the Central Powers the payment of the cost of the war up to the full limit of their capacity he is raising a question far more grave and far-reaching. The payment from Germany and Austria for the wanton desolation they have caused in Belgium and Serbia, the payment for the civil damage they have caused in defiance of all the laws of war—all that falls within the four corners of President Wilson's fourteen points should be exacted. But to the Prime Minister those limits appear to have no meaning. The pledges given by the Allies to Germany are to go for nothing. Mr. Lloyd George may have meant something different from what he said. If his policy is really what his words imply what is in prospect at Paris is an Allied peace of Brest-Litovsk.

REPARATION MUST BE RIGOROUSLY EXACTED.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—There will doubtless be loud entreaties for mercy. There will be passionate protestations that payment is impossible. There will be imploring offers of friendship and profuse assurances of repentance. We shall expect to find that Germany's friends in this country will all conspire together to urge the Allies to be moderate in reparation. We hope our rulers will bluntly bid them be silent. Pay in full for her crimes she cannot, but it is not for our statesmen to dwell on that side of the picture. Let the Allies concentrate on what is well within her power, and give Germany to understand that the armies of occupation will remain on the Rhine till the last instalment is paid off, and that Germany herself must provide their costs of maintenance.

MANNHEIM AND HEIDELBERG MAY BE OCCUPIED.

From Heidelberg it is reported that in consequence of a supervisor of a prisoners' camp in Mannheim having shot three Frenchmen, Mannheim will probably be occupied, and, perhaps, also Heidelberg. A message from Dusseldorf states that the General Commanding the Belgian troops of occupation has ordered all intercourse between the two banks on the Rhine to be broken off. Intercourse between Dusseldorf and Neuss and the shipping on the Rhine have also been prohibited. The Belgian troops yesterday occupied Neuss and Odenkirch, and will to-day march into Muenchen, Gladbach, and on Saturday into Crefeld.

THE ALLIES AND BERLIN.

A Berlin telegram states that the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* has published an intercepted American wireless telegram, according to which the Allied and the American troops will temporarily occupy Berlin, exercising police duties there.

A REPUBLIC OF COLOGNE.

At a crowded meeting held at Cologne, at which the Reichstag Deputies, Herren Trimborn and Barth, spoke, it was decided, amidst enthusiastic applause to proclaim, as soon as possible, an independent republic of Cologne under the German Empire.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S VOYAGE.

The New York Associated Press has received the following message from its representative on board the George Washington:—President Wilson spent most of the first day of his voyage in working at his correspondence. He rested in the afternoon because of a slight cold. He was attending to official business by wireless. The escorting destroyers are in close touch with the George Washington, and mine-sweepers are running before her bow. The weather is cold and misty, but the sea is calm. In the evening Mrs. Wilson released a carrier pigeon with a message thanking the American officials for the successful arrangements made for the President's departure.

LONDON AND THE EX-KAISER.

At the next meeting of the Corporation of the City of London, says the *Morning Post*, a resolution will be proposed to expunge from the records the presentation of addresses to the ex-Kaiser. A precedent is afforded in a similar expunction at the time of the restoration of the Stuarts of the resolutions adopted during the commonwealth period. There are other precedents.

MR. BIRRELL AND WOMEN M.P.'S.

Mr. Birrell said yesterday that no woman has yet been returned to Parliament, though he noticed with envy, regret, and disgust that a hundred men had already sneaked in. Any woman who had been a guardian was qualified to be a disagreeable and, therefore, a successful member of Parliament.

UNREST IN GERMANY.

RIOTS AT COLOGNE.

A MODEL GOVERNMENT.

Reuter's Copenhagen Correspondent telegraphs:—It is reported from Cologne that the disorders which took place there on Tuesday finally assumed such a threatening character that the Welfare Committee resolved to take extensive measures, and to repress all disturbances without mercy, by force of arms. About noon a great crowd assembled at the harbour, and strong detachments of police and of the Civil Guard were mobilised to check further riots. Late in the evening the mob went to different places in the town, and attacked several stores, which were plundered and emptied. A particularly large crowd gathered before the Food Office, but here measures were taken in time, and machine guns were ready to receive it. The rioters showed no inclination to fight in such conditions, and retreated to the main streets, where several shops were plundered. During the whole night conflicts occurred between the rioters and the police, in the course of which several persons were either wounded or killed.

In a message dated Amsterdam Wednesday, Reuter's Correspondent writes:—An Essen telegram says:—The local commandant reports that at noon yesterday several young officers attempted to remove a red flag from the General Post Office and from the waiting room of the railway station. Shots were fired, and some casualties resulted, but order in Essen was not disturbed.

The Berlin Correspondent of the *Koelnische Volkszeitung*, says Reuter's Amsterdam Correspondent, maliciously calls attention to the composition of the Brunswick Government. It states that the First President is a jobbing tailor, the Second President a juggler who used, until the outbreak of the revolution, to give performances in the Cafe Maxim, and the Minister of Worship is a woman who can hardly read or write, and who was dismissed for embezzlement from the National Women's Association in 1915.

DISGORGING THE SPOILS.

300,000,000 FRANCS RETURNED.

A Paris telegram, dated Thursday, says that in conformity with the Armistice Treaty the Germans have begun the restitution demanded by the Allies. The 300,000,000 francs exacted from the Russian Treasury has already been handed over by the German military authorities to the Allied Governments, who will retain it until the conclusion of peace. The Germans are every day restoring works of art stolen in the invaded territories. The French have received a rich collection of pictures which the enemy took away from St. Quentin, Watteau pictures from the Museum at Valenciennes, etc. The works of art taken in occupied regions, which the Germans have already returned, are valued at two thousand million francs.

MR. ARTHUR LUCAS'S FAREWELL.

Many of his musical friends contributed to the concert given last evening at the Gresham Hotel as a farewell to Mr. Arthur Lucas, who is joining the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company. Owing to the nature of the programme it had to be announced item by item, and as the audience insisted on encores without a very scrupulous regard for comparative merit the programme was prolonged. Among the pleasures of the evening was the singing of Madame Alicia Keogh, delightful for clear open production of the voice, and most expressive manner of its use. "Coming Home" was excellent in sincerity of sentiment. It was a pleasure once more to note the sweetness and perfection of Mr. Vine Sanderson's voice, and the ease of his singing. He had great success with "Until," but it is questionable if he put in quite his best work as far as range of expression is concerned. Miss May Mortell used a fine mezzo-contralto voice of more than ordinary range with considerable skill, which makes one anticipate her future performances with interest. She has a style well suited to oratorio work. Miss Nora Hall, quite a young soprano, has quite the right ideas in regard to the singing methods and a pleasant voice. The only fear is that she is undertaking in public appearance a strain rather beyond her years. Mr. R. H. Seymour (baritone) and Mr. F. A. Lacy (tenor) both have useful voices, but both, for their own sakes, would do well to make further study in their production, a remark that applies also to Miss Noel Ryan, whose voice has considerable power and good leading quality. Mr. Lennox Braid accompanied. Mr. Breffni O'Rourke has a style of humour, which is very effective, and he gave two songs, one rich with the flavour of Irish rural life, and one redolent of Petticoat Lane, which greatly pleased his hearers. In a violin solo, Mr. John Moody was at his best.

THE EX-KAISER.

ATTITUDE OF THE ALLIES.

COMPLETE UNDERSTANDING.

According to a Paris telegram M. Clemenceau says that he is very pleased with his journey to London, and will ever remember the enthusiastic reception given to Marshal Foch and himself. Among the questions upon which a complete understanding was come to by the Allied representatives was that of the Kaiser. The Allies, he said, will take special measures regarding the Kaiser, but the question will again be discussed at a general conference at which President Wilson and the American delegates will be present.

Telegraphing on Thursday, Reuter's Washington Correspondent says:—Any action with regard to the extradition of the Kaiser will, according to the State Department, be held in abeyance until President Wilson reaches Europe. As far as official circles in Washington are concerned, President Wilson has never expressed an opinion on the subject.

HOLLAND'S POSITION.

In the course of the debate in the Second Chamber, says a telegram from The Hague, dated Wednesday, M. Marchant stated that he was of opinion that, should the residence of the ex-Kaiser in Holland give rise to difficulties abroad, the Government must request him to return to his own country.

DEATH OF MR. RICHARD BAGWELL.

A GREAT IRISH HISTORIAN.

We much regret to announce the death of Mr. Richard Bagwell, D.L., which occurred at his residence, Marlfield, Clonmel, on Wednesday. Mr. Bagwell, who was in his seventy-ninth year, was the eldest son of the late Mr. John Bagwell, who sat as member of Parliament for Clonmel from the year 1857 until 1874. He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, and early in life was called to the English Bar. From 1898 until 1903 he acted as Special Local Government Board Commissioner, and since 1905 he had been a Commissioner of National Education in Ireland. He was the author of several publications, the best known of which are his books, "Ireland under the Tudors" and "Ireland under the Stuarts," and the Universities of Dublin and Oxford conferred upon him the distinction of Hon. Litt.D. In politics Mr. Bagwell was an uncompromising Unionist, and for many years was a frequent speaker at Unionist gatherings in Dublin and throughout the country. He was a Deputy Lieutenant and a Justice of the Peace of the County Tipperary, and had served the office of High Sheriff of the county. In 1873 he married Harriet, daughter of Mr. P. J. Newton, of Dunleckney, and had one son and three daughters.

Mr. Bagwell belonged to the small band of Irish historians of the class of A. G. Richey, W. E. H. Lecky, and C. Litton Falkiner. His long life was devoted to the investigation of the past of Ireland, and the labours of none have been more fruitful. He begins his narrative with the first Tudor and continues it to the fall of the last Stuart king at the battle of the Boyne; that is, he covers the history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries at first hand, using manuscript evidence throughout. Moreover, he is a pioneer historian, for no one had covered these troubled centuries before him. True, party pamphlets had been compiled from the Unionist or the Nationalist point of view, but for the first time Mr. Bagwell told the truth as it might be if the voice of pure reason were heard. We read and re-read his six volumes with ever-increasing admiration for the impartiality displayed in them. Lord Rosebery has felicitously observed that "the Irish question has never passed into history, because it has never passed out of politics." In this case, the Irish question has emphatically passed into history, for Mr. Bagwell endeavoured, with complete success, to attain an impartial standpoint. It is a great feat to have accomplished. No one can call the six volumes colourless, but no one can call them partisan. There are some authors whose books are so eminently helpful, their sympathy so wide, their judgment so broad, their temper so fine, that one is lifted, as it were, into serener air while one is in their society. Such a man was Richard Bagwell, to whom last year Oxford University gave its honorary degree of D.Litt.

Just as George Meredith is the novelists' novelist, so Dr. Bagwell is the historians' historian. They are well aware that the secret of his power lies in his sincerity, the sensitive feelings that enable him to understand the point of view of men of the past, while his amazing and accurate acquaintance with the original materials enabled him to grasp what were the tendencies at work during the age which he was investigating. The manuscript evidence, the tracts, the pamphlets, at home and abroad, were thoroughly familiar to him. The fatal defect of the average Irish historian is that he sees events purely through the medium of the atmosphere of Dublin. The signal merit of Dr. Bagwell was that he saw events from a cosmopolitan aspect. He could not forget that policies not only in London, but also in Paris, Madrid, and Vienna, were shaping the course of affairs in Ireland. For well-nigh sixty years he laboured as an historian without haste and without rest. More fortunate than S. R. Gardiner, he set his heart on reaching the fall of the house of Stuart at the battle of the Boyne, and his sixth volume reached the end that he had planned in his early manhood. We have mentioned Gardiner, and no one can read Dr. Bagwell's books without recalling the labours of the English historian. What Gardiner accomplished for the first half of the seventeenth century Dr. Bagwell accomplished for the whole of the sixteenth and for virtually the whole of the seventeenth.

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON.

His Grace the Duke of Grafton died at 11.30 on Wednesday night at Wakefield Lodge, Stony Stratford. His Grace, who was born in 1821, had been indisposed during the past week, and on Wednesday lapsed into unconsciousness. He passed away in the presence of Lord Euston and Colonel Bill, his medical adviser. The late Duke served in the Crimean campaign, and had been Equerry to Queen Victoria, and Hon. Equerry to King Edward VII. and the present King. The funeral will take place on Wednesday next.

BUTTER SHORTAGE IN DUBLIN.

There has been a very great scarcity of creamery butter in Dublin for the past few days, and yesterday many householders found it practically impossible to obtain supplies. There are large quantities of butter in cold storage in Ireland, and recently an Order was made by the Irish Food Control Committee in connection with these supplies. It is alleged on behalf of the retail grocers that the present shortage in Dublin is due to the butter being held up by creamery proprietors, because of their desire to secure prices in excess of the fixed rate of 2s. 5d. per lb. to retailers.

The Food Control Committee for Ireland say that owing to the present scarcity of butter caused by producers holding up stocks with the prospect of obtaining a higher price than the maximum prescribed, they are issuing licences for the withdrawals of small quantities of butter from cold storage immediately to meet the situation.

DUBLIN SCHOOLMASTER GRANTED DIVORCE.

In the Divorce Court, London, yesterday, Rupert Magill, formerly a schoolmaster of Dublin, was granted a divorce from his wife on the ground of her misconduct at Newcastle with Lieut. Vincent Orwell Jackson, against whom £1,000 damages were awarded. The petitioner stated in the course of his evidence that he was married at the Parish Church, Monkstown, Ireland, and they lived at Tudor House, The Hill, Monkstown, and later at Sunderland and Richmond, Yorkshire. He was engaged, after service at the front, in which he was gassed and shot in the head, in recruiting in England. He sold up his private school at The Hill, Monkstown, Dublin, and travelled in England. When ill in hospital he asked Jackson to visit his wife. She later wrote to him asking him to divorce her.

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BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

THE PROPOSED CHANGES.

Professor J. V. S. Pope continued his series of lectures upon the proposed changes in the administration of India yesterday at Trinity College, Dublin.

Professor Pope quoted extracts from impartial writings to show that England had alone carried out the enormous task of imposing peace, ensuring security of personal property, taught industry, and established systems of education in India. The conquest of India had been a work of patience and opportunity rather than of force. The armed forces of the Crown were two-thirds native. The Indian Congress, said Professor Pope, was repudiated by the Mohammedans, and self-elected, but claimed, like the three tailors of Tooley street, to represent the people of India. Though it had obtained a hold upon the Government, it did not represent the voice of India one atom. The "lettered" classes were repudiated by the aristocracy and the masses. Theosophy had been used beyond all doubt, not for religious purposes, but as a cloak for political purposes and sedition. The Congress annually declared themselves averse to the introduction of British capital; but without it there would have been no railways, telegraphs, postal and telephone systems, canals and irrigation systems, for the native had an inherent love for hoarding his cash or turning it into jewellery. The return on that capital was ridiculously low. Congress said that England had brought poverty to India! Poverty in India was due to the demands of religious and social customs, for which lands and property were mortgaged to the money-lender. Taxation was 4d. per head! The British Government started its own banks, where agriculturists could borrow money at 2 per cent., to be repaid in ten years, and in good years only took a tenth of the land revenue, whereas formerly the native rulers took a third in bad years as well as in good. Out of 300 million people, only a quarter of a million paid income tax. Sixty millions of the people were under the rule of native princes, whose power and revenues were made by the British Government; 240 million people were under British rule; 1,500,000 natives were engaged in the administration of the State, and Indians sit on all the legislative councils, and were consulted as a matter of course by the Government before any measure was even drafted. British government in India was a paternal despotism, but the native malcontents spoke only of the despotism.

Congress and the agitator tribe had the ears of Lord Montagu and Lord Chelmsford. The problem of India was concerned entirely with the social and religious divisions, which prevented the peoples of India coalescing. Home Rule in India would be like Home Rule in the Zoo. There never was an Indian nation. He was not opposed to changes in India. History had shown there must be changes, but the Government in India, which stood *in loco parentis*, must be careful not only as to how they were to meet the political aspirations of the people, but of the speed and haste with which they should be brought about. At the present time the mass of the people of India were not fit for self-government, and must be educated and trained for it, but in the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme there was no proposal for training the mass of the people, who, unless there were radical changes, would be put under the heel of the so-called educated classes and those who had the religious and social power. It was the renegade Brahmin who would benefit, the one who wore patent boots and top hat and drank Bass, not the dumb masses. He hoped that in any question of reform there would be the most careful discrimination between the loyal fighting people and the small section of the so-called educated people, who fight with their pens and poisonous tongues. Power must not pass into the hands of those likely to keep under the depressed classes, and the British Government must be left unfettered to carry on the great work it had accomplished.

Next week Professor Pope will deal with the Montagu-Chelmsford proposals in the concrete.

KINGSTOWN URBAN COUNCIL.

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL.

A letter was read from the Superioress of St. Michael's Hospital, at the meeting yesterday of the Kingstown Urban Council, in which she thanked that body for the grant of £105. The letter also thanked the Council for their efforts to procure assistance for the hospital from the naval and military authorities.

The Chief of the War Office sent formal acknowledgments of the Council's resolution with reference to St. Michael's Hospital, and a letter was read from the Commodore in charge of Kingstown Naval Base, to whom the Secretary to the Admiralty had referred the matter. The reply was that as the Admiralty had already paid an allowance to the Monkstown Hospital for the care and treatment of naval ratings attached to this base, it was regretted that the Council's request could not be approved. The naval surgeon reported that only one case of a sailor had been sent to St. Michael's Hospital during last year.

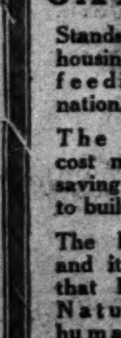
The Chairman, Mr. J. J. Kennedy, J.P., said they had two hospitals in the district, St. Michael's and Monkstown Hospitals, and both for many years had been doing excellent work, and he saw no reason why the Admiralty, or the powers that were, should not make equal allowances to each. In St. Michael's Hospital they treated patients without distinction of class or creed, and the hospital had had Protestants, Catholics, Turks, Jews, and heathens as patients.

Mr. Kelly said with reference to the authorities' statement that only one sailor had been treated at St. Michael's Hospital, he was of opinion that many more would have been treated but that the men were directed to go to Monkstown Hospital.

The matter was adjourned for further consideration.

A meeting of cotton workers and their employers will be held at Manchester to-day, with the view to avoiding, if possible, a strike of 100,000 workpeople on a wages question.


NEW CROP
WHITE'S WAFER OATMEAL
Stands for the better housing and better feeding of the nation.
The economy in cost makes for the saving of the money to build houses with.
The better food—and it is the best that bounteous Nature furnishes humanity with—solves the physical deterioration problem.
Tell your grocer it gets your vote.
WHITE, TOMKINS, & COURAGE, LTD., Belfast, Sandragee, Derry, London, Liverpool, and Boston (Lincs.).


Every Morning
[illegible]
Oatine
USE IT & PROVE IT.

ROLL OF HONOUR

Last night's casualty lists show the following losses:—Officers—Dead, 46; wounded or missing, 5. Rank and file—Dead, 857; wounded or missing, 2,125.

One of the officers reported dead is Lieutenant Richard D. Sanford, V.C., R.N.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

KILLED

BUCKINGHAM, Sec. Lt. F. E.; CAPLE, Lt. E. N.; COOPER, Lt. W. J.; HUGHES, Lt. W.; HUNT, Sec. Lt. H. H.; LOGAN, Lt. T. E.; McELHINNEY, Sec. Lt. A. M.; MANDERS, Sec. Lt. A.; NORMAN, Lt. A. G. R.; PROCTOR, Sec. Lt. L. A. H.; RUSHTON, Sec. Lt. W. K.; SALTON, Sec. Lt. W. E.; SYMONDSON, Capt. V. F.; TAYLOR, Sec. Lt. J.; WILKINSON, Sec. Lt. E. F.; WILLIAMSON, Sec. Lt. R. B.

DIED.

CRUMMEY, Capt. F. C.; PAULL, Lt. G. W. T.; SPEAKE, Sec. Lt. T. G.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

HODGSON, Captain F. H.; BAKER, Sec. Lt. T. M.; SMITH, Sec. Lt. H. S.

NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONERS OF WAR.

ANSLOW, Sec. Lt. F. F.; BROWN, Sec. Lt. J. W.; PEARSON, Sec. Lt. B. O.; REVELEY, Lt. E. T. A.; THORPE, Sec. Lt. G. E.; VALENTINE, Lt. J.; WALKER, Sec. Lt. J. C.; WILCOX, Sec. Lt. C. E.

NOW REPORTED PRISONERS OF WAR.

CONOVER, Lt. C. C.; CAWLEY, Sec. Lt. C. F.; HARRISON, Sec. Lt. A. G.; RAYMOND, Sec. Lt. L. R.; SORLEY, Sec. Lt. J. T.; THOMSON, Sec. Lt. D. A.; WILSON, Sec. Lt. W. A.

REPATRIATED.

ABEY, Sec. Lt. H. R.; AGNEW, Lt. A. B.; CAREY, Lt. J. G.; COATES, Sec. Lt. S.; COWLEY, Capt. A. T.; de'Arcy LEVY, Lt. J. M.; DEE, Sec. Lt. D. M.; FOX, Lt. D. S.; GILCHRIST, Lt. W. W.; GOMPERTZ, Sec. Lt. H. C. T.; GOODSON, Lt. E. J.; GREENWOOD, Lt. P. G.; GWYER, Lt. N. E.; HALL, Lt. E. W. O.; HAMLET, Sec. Lt. H. A.; HARCOURT-VERNON, Capt. A. A.; HARRISON, Lt. W. L.; HENEY, Sec. Lt. S. S.; HUGHES, Sec. Lt. G. E.; HUNT, Capt. R. J.; JERRARD, Lt. A. V. C.; McDONALD, Lt. D. C.; MORGAN, Sec. Lt. T. P.; SCHOLEFIELD, Lt. E. R. C.; SMITH, Sec. Lt. N.; STRANG, Lt. A. E.; WHITEHOUSE, Sec. Lt. S. L.

NAVY.

The Secretary of the Admiralty announces the following casualties under various dates:—

DIED.

Lieutenant R. D. SANDFORD, V.C., R.N.; Lieutenant C. L. TOTTENHAM, D.S.O., R.N.R.; Lieutenant D. E. ATTWOOD, D.S.C., R.N.R.; Lieutenant H. F. REILLY, R.N.R.; Lieutenant R. ALLEN, R.N.V.R.; Lieutenant F. G. BURNS, R.N.V.R.; Surgeon-Lieutenant W. H. PICKUP, R.N.; Engineer-Lieutenant R. C. COLLINS, R.N.R.; Acting Paymaster Sub-Lieut. H. M. CROFTON, R.N.; Sub-Lieutenant D'A. G. FISHER, R.N.V.R.; Warrant Shipwright P. L. Soccer, R.N.; Warrant Shipwright S. H. HORNSBY, R.N.; Skipper J. JOHNSON, R.N.R.; Skipper W. L. MICKLEBOROUGH, R.N.R.

ARMY.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

ROSTERN, Lieutenant J. N., Manchester Regiment. TETLOW, Second Lieutenant K. B., Worcester Regt.

NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

BARNETT, Sec. Lt. W., Devon Regt., attd. Glouc. Regt.

DIED.

BAILEY, Lt. D. I., London R., attd. R. War. R. EDWARDS, Lieutenant J. K., Cheshire Regiment. GILLETT, Lieutenant H. E., Yeomanry. MACADAM, Lieut. J. F., Essex Regt. PONTER, Lieut. W. C., Rifle Brigade. WOOD, Captain L. G., Yeomanry, attd. M.G.C.

WOUNDED.

HALL, Second Lieut. W. C. B., London Regt. NESBITT, Captain A. E. W., R.G.A. PLATT, Second Lieutenant H., North Staff Regt. PRINCE, Second Lieut. C. H. W., London Regt.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

FRANKLAND, Second Lieutenant E., Durham L.I.

NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS AS A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

STEWART, Captain W., Seaforth Highlanders.

NOW REPORTED NOT WOUNDED.

MOFFITT, Lieutenant G. S., Northumberland Fusiliers. SAUNDERS, Second Lieut. W., Sherwood Foresters.

OTHER RANKS.

IRISHMEN AND MEN IN IRISH REGIMENTS ONLY.

All are privates except where otherwise shown. The town shown after each soldier's name is the home of the next-of-kin, except where followed by the abbreviation "Enlt.," when it is his place of enlistment.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.—Green, 25389 J. B. (Rathmines).

NOW REPORTED DIED AS PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMAN HANDS.

IRISH GUARDS.—Sanders, 9749 J. (Glencraig).

IRISH OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS RELEASED FROM GERMANY.

The following officers, with others, who were prisoners of war in Germany, have been released, and have arrived in England:—

BEDELL SIVRIGHT, Lt. T., Royal Dublin Fusiliers. BELL, Second Lieutenant A. T., Royal Irish Rifles. BYRNE, Captain E. H. C., R.A.M.C. CROKER, Second Lieutenant E., Royal Irish Rifles. DALY, Rev. E., Army Chap. Department. FARRELL, Second Lieutenant J. J., R. Ir. Regt. FRELLAND, Second Lieutenant J. F., R. Ir. Rifles. FURBISHALL, Second Lieutenant J. W., R. Ir. Rifles. GIBSON, Second Lieutenant W. H. K. R., Ir. Rifles. HALL, Major A. H., M.C., R. Ir. Rifles. HALL, Second Lieutenant T. K., R. D. Fusiliers. HENDERSON, Second Lieutenant R. W., R. Ir. R. HICKS, Lieutenant F. W. F., R. Ir. Regiment. McCONNELL, Second Lieutenant F. E., R. Innis. Fus. McKENNA, Captain H. P., R. Innis. Fusiliers. MAHAFFY, Second Lieutenant J. A., R. Dub. Fus. MOLLOY, Second Lieutenant R. P., R. Ir. Rifles. MURPHY, Second Lieutenant L. W. R., R. Muns. Fus.

The following soldiers, with others, who were prisoners of war in Germany, have been released, and have arrived in England:—

IRISH GUARDS.—Callan, 11240 W. (Dundalk); Dolan, 9392 J. (Boyle).

ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.—Betteridge, 3564 J. (Londonderry); Brown, [illegible] (Gorey, Co. Wexford); [illegible] (Dublin); Fitzmaurice, 8537 T. (Dublin); Fyfe, 25293 A. N. (Newtownstewart); Kavanagh, 11532 A. (Ferns); Lawlor, 11193 L. Cpl. (Dunboyne); McLaughlin, 4685 P. (Ballina); Mullen, 3355 W. (Londonderry); Murphy, 5344 J. (Ardfinnan, Co. Tipperary); O'Neill, [illegible] Act. L. Cpl. J. W. (Windgap, Co. Kilkenny); Wilson, 25893 Sgt. G. (Cootehill, Kilkenny).

ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.—Adair, 10735 D. (Belfast); Baxter, 14371 Act. Sgt. J. (Portadown); Devine, 4305 L. Cpl. P. (Limavady); Dunne, 20030 M. (Kildare); Hean, 26494 L. Cpl. (Lurgan); [illegible] 24947 F. (Glasgow); [illegible] 26135 [illegible]; Sheridan, 25609 J. (Kilkeel); Simpson, 16004 H. (Londonderry).

ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.—Burns, 17945 L. Sgt. W. (Ballyclare); Bell, 1025 T. (Belfast); [illegible], 12696 L. Cpl. W. (Ballymena); Clark, 25178 L. Cpl. H. (Dunlavin); Collins, 384 L. Cpl. J. (Belfast); Getty, 1873 T. (Belfast); Houston, 634 J. (Belfast); Irvin, 351 Cpl. J. (Newtownards); Keating, 3259 L. Cpl. S. (Magherafelt); Jack, 130 T. (Banbridge); Lindsay, 15014 G. (Belfast); McBride, 28355 L. Cpl. W. (Ballyhay); McDermott, 19644 Cpl. W. J. (Carrickfergus); McGowan, 19747 T. (Larne); McIlroy, 7807 S. (Banbridge); McLachlan, [illegible]; McVicker, 1009 W. (Larne); Montgomery, 440 W. (Antrim); Mooney, 3291 J. (Belfast); Murray, 5940 W. (Lurgan); Robinson, 1580 M. (Larne); Rowan, 5031 J. (Lisburn); Simpson, 2110 J. (Portadown); Smyth, [illegible] (Belfast); Sullivan, 594247 D. (Kenmare); Traynor, 5860 R. (Belfast); Watson, 3309 F. (Newry).

CONNAUGHT RANGERS.—Burke, 5510 T. (Loughrea); Carroll, 4535 J. (Ballinrobe); Harris, 6281 J. (Tralee); O'Connor, 6719 (Tralee).

LEINSTER REGIMENT.—Callan, 2583 M. (Dublin); Cox, 9646 T. (Navan); Coach, 7034 P. (Kilkenny, Co. Westmeath); Mullin, 10472 J. (Ballymahon, Co. Longford); Rice, 2343 J. (Kilkenny).

ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.—Barry, 14010 J. (Bagenalstown); Donnellan, 5149 M. (Cork); Doyle, 16143 W. (Kingston); George, 8151 Cpl. J. (Portadown); Kent, 3469 J. (Clonmel); O'Connor, 374 T. (Tralee); Powell, 7156 M. (Limerick); Tracy, 18152 B. (Dublin).

ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.—Cahill, 10963 M. (Ballymahon); Dowling, 24835 M. (Monasterevan); Forrest, 23319 C. (Dublin); Gill, 40890 H. (Rosse's Point); Maguire, 17897 J. (Dublin); Mellaly, 30210 J. (Dublin); Mulgrew, 40050 J. (Knocknacarthy); Nolan, 25805 P. (Kildare); Purcell, 9445 T. (Kilkenny).

WOUNDED, MISSING, AND PRISONERS.

BRITISH RED CROSS AND ST. JOHN.—Searches made free. Apply Hon. Sec., Enquiry Department, 51 Dawson street, Dublin.

Captain Lancelot Myles Bayly, M.C., Royal Irish Rifles.—News has been received from the War Office of the death from wounds, on 22nd October, in France, of Captain L. M. Bayly, and later news states he was shot through the body by a sniper. He was the second son of the late Edward C. Bayly and of Mrs. Bayly, Killough Castle, Thurles. Educated at the High School, he was very well known in football circles, playing on Lansdowne 1st XV. for Cup matches in 1904 and 1905. On the outbreak of the war he was in India, returning home to join up, and was gazetted to the Royal Irish Rifles in June, 1915. After some months' service at home, he was sent to France, and was wounded in March, 1917, and returned to Ireland. After some months he was again returned to France, where he had been on continual service since that time. He obtained the Military Cross in March, 1918, "for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He commanded a company through a week's heavy fighting, taking part in rearguard actions and counter-attacks, in which he set a fine example. On one occasion he carried a Lewis gun during the whole of a long march." His brother officers have written expressing their deep sorrow at the loss of Captain Bayly and of the splendid example that he was to the battalion.

Mr. William Molyneux Howe, who died on the 28th of November at No. 15 Casualty Clearing Station, France, following an operation, was the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. John Howe, Carlow. He was educated at Kilkenny College, afterwards at Dublin University, and held a post as science and mathematical master in the Methodist College, Belfast, when he joined the Royal Flying Corps in August, 1915. He went to France in October, 1915, where he remained with his unit until he died. He was buried in the British cemetery with military honours. His younger brother died of pneumonia in Egypt, after four years' active service, in October of this year.

NEURASTHENIA AND SHELL SHOCK.

PROPOSED TREATMENT IN COUNTRY HOUSES.

It has been decided that the form of treatment for neurasthenia known as the Country Host Scheme, which has hitherto been in operation in the London Area only, may now be extended to Ireland. The scheme provides for the treatment of suitable cases of neurasthenia and shell-shock by boarding the men out in country houses the owners of which are prepared to receive discharged men. The scheme applies only to men who have been discharged on account of neurasthenia or shell-shock held to be due to, or aggravated by, service in the present war.

The men will be required to pay the cost of their board and lodging up to 17s. 6d. per week out of their allowances. The Ministry of Pensions, through the local War Pensions Committees, will be responsible for paying charges in excess of this sum up to a limit of 25s. per week. The usual allowance applicable to men who are required to undergo treatment away from home will be paid. The patient will, as a rule, be fit for work. Such work, however, as he can do is primarily intended to be part of the man's curative treatment. The patient will be instructed that he is expected to place himself under the general control of his host. Owners and occupiers of country houses who are prepared to act as hosts under the scheme are requested to communicate with the Secretary, City of Dublin War Pensions Committee, 45 York street, Dublin.

THE PREMIER'S POLICY.

(CONTINUED FROM COLUMN 2, PAGE 5.)

and practical experience to the smooth and successful working of the concern in which he and his fellows spend their lives.

CONFIDENCE.

There is one condition for the success of all efforts to increase the output of this country—confidence. Bolshevism is the poison of production. Russia proves that. Russia will not begin building up a productive system until Bolshevism has worked itself out. Meanwhile, there will be great suffering and penury throughout the land, and all classes will suffer alike. You must give confidence to all classes, confidence to those who have brains, to those who have capital, and to those with hearts and hands to work. I say to Labour, you shall have justice, you shall have fair treatment, a fair share of the amenities of life, and your children shall have equal opportunities with the children of the rich. To Capital I say: you shall not be plundered or penalised; do your duty by those who work for you, and the future is free for all the enterprise or audacity you can give us. But there must be an equal justice. Labour must have happiness in its heart. We will put up with no sweating. Labour is to have its just reward. And when the whole nation sees that wealth lies in production, that production can be enormously increased with higher wages and shorter hours, and when the classes feel confidence in each other and trust each other, there will be abundance to requite the toil, and to gladden the hearts of all. We can change the whole face of existence.

PROFIT-SHARING.

I will work hard for any scheme of profit-sharing which provides the workman with a real inducement to increase production. Therein lies our national salvation. We want better and ever better machinery, not only to ease the burden of the workman, but to shorten his hours, and to increase his wages, that is the way to such prosperity as we have never known. This is the new spirit I want to see breathed into industry—that increased production has not for its end the enrichment of employers, but the enrichment of all classes of the British people.

IMPROVED HOUSING.

There is no doubt that our housing conditions in this country are a disgrace to the Empire. It has been generally admitted for years, and there is no greater proof of the curious lethargy which had fallen upon us, and from which we were roused by the war, than that, although we all admitted the disastrous effects upon the health of the people, little effort on a big and systematised scale has been made to put it right. We have just had returns from the local authorities in response to inquiries we made, and they indicate that in England and Wales alone there is a shortage of at least 400,000 houses. That is apart altogether from the number of houses which would have to be built if slum properties were swept away, as they ought to be. The tackling of this problem is one for the central Government, with the assistance of the local authorities. There will be plenty of room for private enterprise, but it is too big a task for the private contractor at this stage. The cost of building material has gone up, and it would not pay the private contractor, but it would pay the State in the improved health of its people.

HEALTH.

Health is largely a question of good housing, but it is more. It is a question of improved conditions all round. Improved wages, humaner conditions of industry with regard to hours in factories, workshops, etc.; but it is also a question of a more systematic organisation of the problem of health, with the aid of the medical profession throughout the country. The provision now is not merely inefficient, but it is ill-organised, sporadic, and extremely wasteful. The result is that the health of the community has been sadly neglected. The aid of the medical profession has not been requisitioned as it ought to have been for the prevention of disease. As I have already said—and I want this imprinted deeply in every mind—"we cannot make an A1 Empire with a C3 population."

EDUCATION AND CHILD WELFARE.

Our recent Education Act shows our purpose here. We shall pursue the policy of perfecting our education system and our educational methods. Never were John Burns's words truer than in these days of scientific progress that "every scholar made is an addition to the wealth of the community." I am also profoundly convinced that we need to devote more thorough and systematic care to child welfare problems and the care of the mother before and after childbirth.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

The effort put into the land in the past two years, in spite of the reduced labour, shows what can be done to open up our own resources in the production of food. The Government have schemes for rural development, which will take the population back to the land, and increase the output of food, and provide new markets for our town industries.

TRANSPORTATION.

Another essential branch of the problem of increased production is an improvement in the transportation system of this country. Some of the ablest transportation advisers of the Government have already got plans. The war has shown how much could be effected in the way of rapid development of our transportation system behind the lines, especially by laying down hundreds, if not thousands, of miles of light railways. If this were done in this country, especially in connection with an improvement in our roads, it would achieve great results in the opening up of the resources of the country and the spreading of the population into healthier areas.

CANALS.

The canals of France and Germany have been eye-openers to all those who have been concerned in operations on the Western front. They hardly realised the value of these great waterways, although they saw them in actual operation. There is no doubt that great things could be accomplished in this country for our industries if a canal system fitted for modern mechanical transport were opened up.

ELECTRICAL POWER.

One of the most important things the Government has in mind is the utilisation of our great mineral resources for the production of electrical power on a great scale. This will enable rural industries to be created, so that workmen should find remunerative employment under conditions where they can also have a little bit of land for cultivation, and where they can bring up their children in the healthier atmosphere of the country. A great electrical power scheme would also assist in cheapening and increasing the efficiency of our town industries, so as to increase the output, diminish the cost, and thus enable all classes interested in production to benefit.

I call for the support of all those who love their country, and I care not what party a man belongs to so long as that love is the foundation of his life, and his first desire is to see his country great, good, and happy.

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE.

ANNUAL REUNION IN DUBLIN.

The members of the Society of St. George (Ireland) met last night in the Central Hotel, Dublin, the President, Major Arthur Whewell, in the chair. On the Chairman's right were—Sir Charles Cameron, Captain Clarke, R.N.; Miss Fagan, Mr. A. Kelly, Mr. W. G. Neale, and Mrs. Neale, while on his left were Mr. W. A. Manahan, Mr. Richard Clarke, Mr. Michael Clarke, and others present included:—Messrs. C. Fellbrook, H. F. Pitman, P. Brown, R. Spence, A. W. Hewitt and Mrs. Hewitt, F. E. Young, W. Bailey, H. G. Owens, Evan Cox, John Cowle, etc.

The toast of His Majesty the King was proposed by the President, and enthusiastically received.

Sir Charles Cameron proposed the toast of "Prosperity to the Society of St. George" in a felicitous speech, and drew attention to the objects of the Society and the good work which it had performed in Dublin. He associated with the toast the name of the President, who so worthily represented the Society in the Irish capital. (Applause.) In wishing prosperity to the Society, he expressed confidence that its work was being increasingly appreciated by the community.

Major Whewell, in responding, expressed his deep appreciation of the honour that had been conferred upon him in being elected President of the Society, and returned grateful thanks to the company for the enthusiastic manner in which they had responded to the toast. In the course of his existence the Society had done useful work among their fellow-countrymen in the city, and although their membership was limited, it was a matter for congratulation that more than 35 per cent. were serving His Majesty with the colours. (Applause.) He expressed the wish that many Englishmen in Dublin would become members of the Society, and so uphold the honour of St. George and the prosperity of England. (Applause.)

The toast of "The Guests" was proposed by Major Whewell, and responded to by Captain Clarke, R.N., and Mr. William Horne.

An admirable concert programme was contributed by Miss Kitty Fagan, Mr. W. A. Manahan, Mr. Evan Cox, Mr. R. F. Young, Mr. John Cowle, and Mr. A. Kelly. Recitations were given by Mr. W. G. Neale, and Mrs. Harold White gave the greatest satisfaction as accompanist.

DUBLIN MANUFACTURERS AND TRADE WITH FRANCE.

M. Jean Victor, the official representative of the Lyons Fair, and M. Dumay, the Dublin representative, attended a meeting of city manufacturers convened by the Dublin Industrial Development Association, and held in the offices, 9 Dawson street, yesterday.

M. Victor explained that the aim of the Lyons Fair, which will be held from 1st to 15th March next year, was not so much an exhibition to attract sightseers as a business exchange, where goods are shown to wholesalers and retailers, and orders booked as in a manufacturer's own office. The Fair is not held in any one building, but consists of a number of sections arranged in streets throughout the public squares and parks of the city, each stall being a temporary wooden structure 16 feet square, the rent for which, including light but not decoration or attendance, has been fixed at £30. M. Victor hoped to have a special Irish section, and had worked out a scheme, in conjunction with M. Alfred Blanche, the French Consul in Dublin, by which, for an inclusive charge of £30, Irish manufacturers would be able to take a portion of a stall. [illegible] skilled attendant [illegible] of goods and the booking of orders being provided [illegible]. The expenses of the Fair, which is well to [illegible] under the auspices of the municipality of Lyons and the French Government. No Customs duty will be charged on goods sent out for exhibit.

TURKISH AND BLACK SEA FLEETS

FATE OF THE GOEBEN.

The Admiralty announces that all the Turkish warships have been surrendered to the Allies, and are now interned at the Golden Horn, Constantinople. The former German battle cruiser Goeben has also been surrendered, and is now lying at St. Enia, in the Bosphorus. The Russian men-of-war in the Black sea, which were manned by Germans, have been handed over. They consist of the Dreadnought battleship Volya, formerly called the Imperator Alexander III., and six destroyers. In addition, four German submarines have been taken, three of which will be sent to Ismid, in the Sea of Marmora.

WORLD'S LOST MERCHANT TONNAGE.

THE POSITION OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

A Parliamentary Paper, issued last night, shows that the world's merchant tonnage lost through enemy action and marine risks since the outbreak of the war up to October 31st last totalled 15,053,000 tons gross. Against this has to be set new construction 10,850,000 tons and enemy tonnage captured 2,392,000 tons, the world's net loss being 1,811,564 tons.

The position as to British tonnage on October 31st, exclusive of transfers to and from the British flag, was—Losses, 9,031,828 tons; gains (new construction abroad), 4,342,296; purchases abroad, 530,000; enemy tonnage captured, 716,520; net loss, 3,443,012 tons.

Since October 31st the tonnage lost by enemy action is:—British, 12,000; foreign, 2,000 tons. Since March the world's output of merchant tonnage has overtaken the losses, and during the seven months—April to October—new construction exceeded losses by more than a million tons.

The rate of output of merchant tonnage in the United Kingdom had not overtaken the rate of British losses in any completed quarter, but, taking into account the tonnage purchased abroad, losses during the five months—June to October, were balanced by the gains.

SIR E. GEDDES AND THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

Speaking at a meeting in 10 Downing street, London, yesterday, in support of the appeal to the women of the Empire to endow as a war memorial a seaman's rest and boys' hostel for the Port of London, Sir Eric Geddes, in the course of a tribute to the merchant service, mentioned that during the war no fewer than 2,475 merchant ships had been sunk under their crews by enemy action, and an additional 670 fishing vessels, making a total of 3,145 ships that were left to drift. The merchant service had lost over 15,000 men.

It was announced that Mr. George Edwardes, Director of Ship Repairs at the Admiralty, had generously given a sum of £10,000 towards the fund, and Mr. S. J. Waring £5,000.

DUBLIN AND DISTRICT.

Raid on Dublin Printing Premises.—The Gaelic Press premises in Liffey street, Dublin, were raided by the police yesterday. A number of plates for printing announcements in connection with the Election were carried away, and parts of the machinery, which had already been dismantled in previous raids, were removed.

The Late Dr. O'Connell De la Hoyde.—The funeral took place to Glasnevin Cemetery on Saturday morning of the late Dr. O'Connell J. De la Hoyde. He held many important positions, and was widely known as a skilful and capable practitioner. He was Medical Officer to No. 2 North City Dispensary for 33 years, and was beloved by the poor. He was an ardent worker in the cause of temperance, to which he devoted much of his time.

Out-of-Work Benefits in Dublin.—The first payments in Dublin under the Out-of-Work Donation Scheme of the Ministry of Labour were made yesterday at the Rotunda to unemployed discharged soldiers and sailors. The offices were open from 10 a.m., and the payments were at the rate of 24s. per week, and in the case of married men, 6s. for the first dependent child and 3s. per week for other children. The first payment to out-of-work benefit civilians will be made to-day at the Rotunda.

The Dispute at Messrs. Arnott's.—A conference was held in the Mansion House yesterday evening, at which the Lord Mayor presided, between the representatives of the directors of Messrs. Arnott and Co., Henry street, and representatives of the Drapers' Assistants' Association. An amicable settlement was arrived at in reference to the dispute between the employes and the firm, and it was arranged that work should be resumed. Subsequently, however, details in reference to differences between members of other trades unions and the company required re-arrangement, and a decision was come to adjourning the conference to 4 o'clock to-day at the Mansion House, when, it was understood, terms would be agreed on, so that all the employes would resume work on Monday.

Discharged Army Men Leave Dublin.—Hundreds of Army released men are now leaving Dublin by the cross-Channel steamers. One big batch of each "finished with the war" men comprised between three and four hundred. They were clad again in new civilian suits of clothes, and each proudly wore his war service silver badge on his coat lappel. As luggage they carried their belongings in special canvas kit bags, provided on their discharge from the forces. Many of the men who have gone across the water by the L.N.W.R., North Wall to Holyhead, steamers were stated to have been miners of one kind and another, and will probably lose no time in again taking up their old occupations, and thus increasing the output of coal or other minerals with which they were formerly associated in England and Wales.

Irish Prisoners of War Reach Dublin.—To receive and refresh a dozen men is a big enough catering undertaking for an average host or hostess, but the ladies and gentlemen of the Wounded Soldiers' Reception Committee at the North Wall yesterday received almost ten times that number of incoming guests to provide for. One hundred and eighteen released men, belonging to Dublin and other Irish regiments, formed the contingent travelling homewards from Holyhead on the London and North-Western Company's express steamer to the North Wall yesterday. A rare welcome awaited them at the Liffeyside steamer and railway station premises, and after the arrivals had made their way through the subway under the quays, and their names had been ascertained and "posted" outside the station, eager relatives were admitted, and glad reunions took place. One of the gentlemen associated with the Wounded Soldiers' Reception Committee at the North Wall yesterday believed that they had yet to welcome and look after the homecoming of "a couple of thousand or so more Irish soldiers."

Dublin Citizens' Association.—Mr. M. S. Orr (Chairman) presided over this week's meeting of the Dublin Citizens' Association (Incorporated). The Secretary was directed to write to the Clerk of the Dublin Union strongly protesting against the proposal to increase the salary of the Master to £700 per annum. A resolution was passed that Parliamentary candidates for the City and County of Dublin, including the townships, should be asked whether they were prepared to advocate that Poor Law charges should be made a State charge for Ireland. The committee also strongly deprecated the action of the Corporation in granting a holiday to its employes on polling day, as quite unnecessary and against the interests of the ratepayers, and decided that, should it be persisted in, it would apply at the proper time for the surcharge in respect of the money so expended. Alderman James Moran's recent letter to the Press re the Irish Packing Company met with warm approval from the committee, who expressed the hope that the Corporation would afford every facility for the establishment in Dublin of this important industrial enterprise.

IRISH CLERGY SONS' EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Committee of the Irish-Clergy Sons' Education Society held an election at their offices, 11 Molesworth street, yesterday. Present:—Sir A. Irwin (Chairman), Mr. R. D. Ormsby, Rev. Dr. Benson, Mr. J. Andrews, Rev. Canon Pim, Rev. Canon Day, and Mr. E. Edwards. An apology for non-attendance was received from Mr. G. W. Place. After a scrutiny of the voting papers returned by the subscribers, P. H. McKew, having gained 734 votes, was elected to a free scholarship, and W. A. Scott (716 votes) was elected to a part-paying scholarship. After the election by the subscribers, the Committee elected E. B. Doherty and F. N. McGahy to free scholarships, and F. C. O'Connor to a part-paying scholarship on the Special Fund.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Special Services in connection with the inauguration of the union of the Rutland square and Lower Abbey street Presbyterian congregations will be held to-morrow at 3.30 p.m. and on Sunday at 12 and 7 p.m. in Rutland square Church. After the Service to-morrow a reception will take place at 4.45 p.m., and in the evening, at 8 o'clock, a meeting will be held of the members and friends. At that meeting the Moderator of the Assembly, the Right Rev. J. McGranahan, D.D., will preside, and His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, the Vice-President of the Methodist Conference, and the clergy of neighbouring churches, with representative laymen, have kindly promised to speak.

DRAINAGE DISTRICT OF LOUGH NEAGH.

A meeting of the trustees of the Drainage District of Lough Neagh was held in Belfast on the 22nd ult., the following trustees being present:—T. B. Gunning-Moore, D.L. (in the chair), Captain Richardson, A. G. Sloan, H. C. Malcolm, A. D. Gausson, Colonel Bruce, and H. A. Johnston. A resolution was unanimously adopted expressing the trustees' extreme sorrow and regret to have to record since their last meeting the death of Mr. F. W. Magahan, who had so long and faithfully and ably served the Trust as Secretary. The Assistant Secretary was requested to write a letter expressing sincere sympathy with the relatives of the late Secretary. Mr. Magahan was well known in the North of Ireland, and more especially in Lurgan, where he was held in esteem by all classes of the community.

At a meeting of the Board of the Great Eastern Railway Company of England yesterday, Mr. A. W. Maconochie, of Maconochie Bros., Ltd., Millwall and Lowestoft, was elected a director of the company in place of Lord Claud Hamilton [illegible] G. Cecil, resigned.

Wise is the woman, whoe'er she be, That drinks WELCO cocoa in preference to tea. Try a 1lb. packet, to-day, 2d.—(Advt.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE KING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—It would be a matter for lasting regret should the suggestion, recently put forth by some of your correspondents, of presenting an address to His Majesty from his loyal Irish Roman Catholic subjects, be allowed to lapse. We live in a time so spacious and wonderful that Homeric verse is scarcely adequate in which to do it justice, and it is, therefore, due to the honour of our country that our own small voice should be heard in the grand paean of joy and thankfulness now being chanted by all great souls the whole civilised world over.

We have a most excellent Sovereign. He is the firm friend of King Albert, of Marshal Foch, and his generals, all devout Catholics; of Cardinal Mercier, whose place is among the saints and martyrs. Therefore, as a free-born people, let us, without shame and without fear, record our appreciation of so much good fortune. King George is our King, though amongst ourselves we may differ as to what may be the precise form of government most beneficial for our little island. We are protected by his splendid Army, among whom are thousands of our countrymen and co-religionists, and we have been preserved from a Hun invasion by his most glorious Fleet, unequalled in all the long history of this world.—Yours, etc.,

GEORGINA M. JURY.

20 Morehampton terrace, Donnybrook, Dublin, December 5th, 1918.

MODEL SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Many of your readers are probably following with interest and care the controversy that has arisen over the schools in Belfast. As model schools have been mentioned as a possibility of the future I beg leave to draw your attention to a paragraph in a letter from Richard Monckton Milnes to William Allingham written from the House of Commons, June 7th, 1861, and published in "Letters to William Allingham" (Longmans):—

"If the debate on Irish education had not been ruthlessly smothered in the House of Commons, you must have seen your main facts and figures figuring in *The Times* in my name, and, it might be, to my credit."

Can either Mrs. Allingham or the Marquis of Crewe have by any chance in possession a memorandum from William Allingham on the subject of Irish education? Though much of it might possibly be out of date, the considered opinions on Irish education of this Irishman, man of letters, and friend of Tennyson and Carlyle, would be interesting reading.—Yours, etc.,

"J. G."

Dublin, December 5th, 1918.

SINN FEIN AT KILRUSH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—All day long Sinn Fein flags have been flying from the tops of some of the telegraph poles in this town, enfolding the wires in their embrace—a sinister omen! I really thought that such a use of Government property was illegal, but, doubtless, I was mistaken, as the authorities did not interfere.—Yours, etc.,

"LOYALIST."

Kilrush, December 4th, 1918.

THE BABY'S APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—May I venture to hope that this year, when we can once more keep Christmas and celebrate the coming of the Prince of Peace with thankful hearts, the urgent needs of helpless little ones may be remembered? These years of war have made the work of charities very difficult, and one shrank from public appeals when there were so many urgent claims; but may we hope now for some special gifts as thank-offerings?

There are many little ones in the Cottage Home for Little Children, and we are, alas! considerably in debt, but how can we refuse shelter to such cases as those which are among those just recently admitted—an infant of seven months old, whose mother has gone out of her mind as the result of influenza; two little ones whose father has been killed; two other puny mites whose father is dead, and the mother has gone out of her mind as the result of severe influenza? But I will not multiply details. Christmas draws near, and hearts and purses will open, we feel sure. We need money most, and food and coal. May we hope also for gifts of toys—so very scarce of late?

We hope to hold a Christmas Gift Day at the Home on Tuesday, December 17th, when gifts of money or in kind will be warmly welcomed; or they may be sent to me or to Mrs. Orpen, Hon. Treasurer, at the Cottage Home for Little Children, Tivoli road, Kingstown.—Yours, etc.,

ROSA M. BARRETT, Hon. Sec.

December 5th, 1918.

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, THURSDAY.

Stocks opened irregular; then the market steadied under a moderate inquiry for Rails and Shippings. Pressure developed later against War Shares, but on buying of specialities the market closed firm. Government Bonds easy, Railroad Bonds steady. Money on call firm at 6 p.c. Sterling exchange easy and unchanged to 10 points lower. Silver commercial bars unchanged.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY.

WHEAT—Spot nominal. CORN—spot nominal. COFFEE—spot steady and unchanged. COTTON advanced on foreign houses buying, spot houses buying near positions, Southern spinners said to be bidding more freely, heavier exports, and bullish crop estimates. Spot quiet, 70 points up. Receipts—Atlantic, 9,000; Gulf, 11,000. Exports—Britain, 21,000; Continent, 21,000. January, 28.73; March, 28.60.

COTTON OIL steady and unchanged. PETROLEUM—Refined steady. TALLOW easy, ½ down. LARD—Cash market quiet, but 17½ points down. FLOUR and SUGAR steady. TIN and IRON nominal. COPPER dull.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY.

WHEAT on spot inactive. No. 2 red winter, spot, nominal; No. 2 hard winter spot, nominal.

CORN opened steady and unchanged, and soon improved on smaller stocks and interior receipts; then eased under larger country offerings, favourable weather, and lower North-western markets, improved on covering. Another weakness in cash demand, and shorts covering. Another decline caused by anticipated large receipts, pointing to a disappointing export inquiry, and sales to realise. The market closed barely steady, ¼c. to 1¼c. down. December, 134¼; January, 132; February, 131½; March, 132¼.

OATS easy at ¾c. to 1c. loss. December, 73¼; January, 72¼; February, 72¼.

PROVISIONS opened irregular, and, after a subsequent advance on large exports, scarcity of sellers, professional support, shorts covering and packers buying, declined on lower hogs and corn, heavy receipts, moderate commission house selling, and paucity of outside orders. The closing was easy, with lard unchanged to 7½, pork 10 to 50, and ribs 10 to 15 points lower. Lard—December, 26.40; January, 26.32½; May, 25.67½. Pork—January, 48.55; May, 46.50; January, 25.62½; May, 24.92½.

BACON nominal.

HOGS easy, 15 to 40 points lower.

	Short Rib Sides.		HOGS.		
	Drysalted.	Loose.	Light.	Heavy packing.	
To-day	nominal.	17.00	17.40	16.50	17.55
Previous day....	nominal.	17.00	17.70	16.85	17.80

BELFAST SHIPBUILDING.

LAUNCH OF SS. WAR DREAM.

Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Ltd., Queen's Island, Belfast, launched yesterday the ss. War Dream, a standard cargo steamer of the "N" type. This is the third vessel of this class launched from the Queen's Island Yard this year, and up to date the firm have put 15 standard ships into the water from their Belfast Yard alone. The War Dream is 411 feet 6 inches long and 55 feet 6 inches beam, her gross tonnage being 6,500. She is fitted with triple expansion engines, supplied with steam from three large cylindrical boilers working under forced draught. The firm have launched, so far, twelve vessels this year.

THE WINTER ASSIZES.

LEINSTER.

Mr. Justice Pim resumed the business of the Leinster Winter Assizes yesterday.

The Carlow murder charge was fixed for next Monday.

Laurence Ryan was indicted for the stealing on November 19th of eight store cattle, value £130, the property of Margaret Cronin, shopkeeper and farmer, of Kilcullen, Co. Kildare. Evidence was given that after the cattle were missed the prisoner was found at the fair of Baltinglass with eight cattle, and when challenged he bolted. Prisoner was found guilty, and was sent to jail for six months, with hard labour.

MUNSTER.

MR. JUSTICE MOORE AND THE KING'S UNIFORM.

At the Munster Winter Assizes in Cork yesterday John Hourigan, of Tallow, Co. Waterford, was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour and bound to the peace for wilfully wounding John Prendergast, Royal Field Artillery, by discharging a revolver at him, as the result of which he was wounded in the knee, and his life endangered from loss of blood.

Mr. Justice Moore, in imposing the sentence, said that he took a serious view of the case, because the man shot were the King's uniform. He had reports from various counties in Munster, and he unfortunately found that again and again men had been attacked for no other apparent reason except that they were wearing the King's uniform. That was a regrettable state of affairs. He thought he would have to give the accused [illegible]. If the accused went on hunger strike while undergoing his sentence his sureties would forfeit £50 each. One reason why he remitted sentence from penal servitude was that he thought [illegible] too great a reward to be a dangerous criminal. Without provocation from the soldier, who had only been out of hospital twelve weeks, he discharged a revolver at him from a dark entrance. After the affair he ran away like a pickpocket, and when arrested in Skibbereen he burst into tears. He posed in the dock as a hero, but his lordship thought that he was a coward.

Mary Guilfoyle, Tipperary West, found guilty of obtaining money by false pretences at Nenagh, expressed willingness to enter a Cork institution for the reformation of women, and was [illegible] for so doing.

James Talbot, or James Tupper, was found guilty of larceny [illegible] a boiler, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Fashionable Intelligence

The Duchess of Devonshire and her daughters, Lady Maud Mackintosh and Lady Dorothy Cavendish, are sailing from Canada this week on board the Aquitania for England, where they will spend several weeks.

The Earl of Donoughmore arrived in Dublin yesterday from London.

Viscount Powerscourt has returned to Powerscourt, Bray, from London.

Viscountess Stopford has arrived at Kingstown from England.

Lord and Lady Dunsany arrived yesterday at Dunsany Castle, where Lord Dunsany will spend a month's leave.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place early in January, between Charles Collins, D.I., R.I.C., Granard, and Jane Elizabeth (Jeannie), only daughter of the late William C. Brabazon and of Mrs. Brabazon, Higginstown House, Granard.

The engagement is announced between Captain S. N. Barron, M.C., R.E., only son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Barron, of Kingstown, Co. Dublin, and Irene Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. A. Robins and Mrs. Robins.

Sir John Lumsden has returned to 4 Fitzwilliam place.

Switzer's Christmas Gift Catalogue contains hundreds of illustrations of Gifts suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. Free on request.

Our Glove, Hosiery, Lace, and Fancy Department Buyers have returned from the Markets with a Collection of Novelties for Christmas Gifts.—W. Holmes (Dublin), Ltd., 69, 70, 71 George's street.

Slyne's Sale—Big Bargains in Furs, Costumes, Millinery, Lingerie, and Children's Garments.—71 Grafton street and Harry street.

McBirney and Co.'s Grand Christmas Bazaar now open.

Mourning Orders receive prompt attention at Davis and Co. (late of Ogilvy's), Mourning Warehouse, 40 Grafton street.

All diseases of the feet successfully treated.—Prof. Kennedy, 202 Great Brunswick street, Dublin. Lotions, 1/-, 1/6, 2/6. Consultation Free.

IRISH FARMERS' GIFT SALES.

To be held in Dublin on December 19th.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

D. More O'Ferrall—Bay Gelding.
C. H. Blackham—Jennet.
The Misses Jolly—Pony.
Capt. J. H. Greer—Bull.
T. K. Laidlaw—Four Bullocks.
T. H. and Mrs. Griffin—Beast.
E. A. Warren—Beast.
R. Kennedy—Beast.
G. H. Lennon—Beast.
M. Bruton—Beast.
James Griffin—Beast.
E. Jackson—Fat Heifer.
J. J. Gailey—Fat Heifer.
Patrick Kiernan—Bullock.
Sir T. J. Dixon, Bart.—Bullock.
Lt.-Col. St. Leger Moore, C.B.—Shrop. Ram.
Thomas Dixon—Sheep.
George R. Acheson—Roscommon Ram.
Sidney O. Ronaldson—Fat Lamb.
John Keogh—Fat Lamb.
Sir John Kennedy, Bart.—Fat Sheep.
C. J. Kieran—Sheep.
Lord Langford—Five Pigs.
W. Summers—Fat Pig.
John Brien—Barrel of Wheat and Oats.
J. L. Jolley—Five Barrels of Oats.
W. R. Ross—Potatoes, Turnips, and Carrots.
Mrs. McKibbin—2 Cwt. Potatoes.
John Fitzgerald—One Cheddar Cheese.
Mrs. St. George—Belgian Doe.
Mrs. Rigby—Belgian and Flemish Does.
Mrs. M. A. Valentine—Sack of Potatoes.
Mrs. Jackson—Six Sections of Honey.
George Gillespie—Half-ton Swede Turnips.
Thos. S. Lyons—Sack of Oats.
Mrs. J. P. Phipps—Two Cockerels.
Ven. Archdeacon Adams—Two Cwt. Potatoes.
Thomas Tendrum—Wheelbarrow.
James Ennis—Beast.
Mrs. J. Wilkinson—2 Beasts.
R. and J. Wilkinson—2 Bullocks.
Ganly, Sons, and Co.—3 Beasts.
Bernard O'Hare—Fat Bullock and Store Pig.
M. V. Blacker-Douglas—Fat Heifer.
Lt.-Col. W. J. Honnor—Seed Potatoes.
Patrick Byrne—Ton of Mangolds.
J. C. Gaisford St. Lawrence—Fat Heifer.
C. T. Lewis—Fat Sheep.
Mathew Moore—Fat Sheep.
R. J. O'Malley—Beast.

MONEY CONTRIBUTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Gavin Low, Ltd.	100	0	0
Alfred E. Darley	25	0	0
Charles Colley Palmer	15	0	0
W. T. Kirkpatrick	15	0	0
The Knight of Kerry	10	0	0
E. Lewis Moore	10	10	0
H. J. Hanbury	10	0	0
Thomas Mangan	10	0	0
H. D'E. Stevens	10	0	0
The Marquis of Sligo	10	0	0
P. and G. Richardson	5	0	0
S. Rait Kerr	5	0	0
W. E. Homan-Mulock	5	0	0
The Earl of Kenmare	5	0	0
Patrick W. Barr	5	0	0
P. J. Kennedy	5	0	0
P. H. Gill	5	0	0
Mary Carew	5	0	0
Major H. A. Henry	3	0	0
Samuel Boothman	3	0	0
R. J. Phillips	2	2	0
Thomas Roundtree	2	0	0
William Cotter	2	0	0
Michael Diamond	1	0	0
Daniel Flood	1	0	0
Mrs. Fletcher	1	0	0
A. C. Aykroyd	1	0	0
Daniel Pierse	1	0	0
Arthur Joyce	1	0	0
Joseph Reid	0	5	0

PLEASE SEND SOMETHING FROM YOUR FARM.

Entry Forms on application to the Honorary Secretary, Farmers' Gift Sales, 14 Dawson street, Dublin.

WAR NOTICES AND APPEALS.

THE VEGETABLE PRODUCTS COMMITTEE (IRISH BRANCH).

The hon. officers and committee gratefully acknowledge the following donations received during November for supplying fruit and vegetables to our sailors, and also as per subjoined list, donations for the supply of plum puddings and cakes as a Christmas remembrance:—

Ninth List, fourth year's working, from November 1st to 30th, inclusive:—

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. J. R. Campbell, per Mrs. Keith	15	14	6
Mrs. Haughton, per Mrs. Keith	5	10	0
Lord Frederick Fitzgerald, per Lady Moore	5	0	0
Miss Mappole	3	3	0
Mrs. Harlon (Callan)	3	0	0
"E. B. S."	1	0	0
Mrs. Kenny	0	15	0
Miss Townshend (collected)	0	12	0
The following per Frank T. Rountree, Esq., Cavan:—			
Lady Farnham	1	0	0
Mrs. Halpin	1	0	0
Mrs. Turner	0	3	0
F. R. G. Rountree	0	2	6
R. E. Carson	0	2	6
Special Plum Pudding and Cake Fund:—			
Messrs. Peck and Co., Dublin	5	15	0
The Hon. C. Trench	5	0	0
Mrs. Moyna	5	0	0
William S. M. Hackett, Esq.	2	0	0
Mrs. Donovan	1	5	0
Miss M. Dickson per Lady Moore	1	0	0
F. P. Dixon, Esq., per Sir Fredk. Moore	1	0	0
Mrs. Batchen	1	0	0
Edwin Fayle, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. Loftus Bland	1	0	0
Miss E. W. West	1	0	0
Mrs. Hodgson, per Sir Fredk. Moore	1	0	0
Miss E. Dickson, per Lady Moore	1	0	0
Miss L. M. Tabuteau	0	10	0
Mrs. J. Trevor Fox	0	7	6
Miss Smith	0	7	6
Miss I. W. Harper	0	5	0
Mrs. Sloyte	0	4	0
Mrs. Loveland	0	4	0
Offices of the Royal Horticultural Society of Ireland			

December 5th, 1918.

ARMAGH DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

The quarterly meeting of the Armagh Diocesan Council was held in the Church House on Tuesday, December 3rd. The chair was taken by the Archdeacon of Armagh, under commission from the Primate, who was laid up with the prevailing influenza. There were also present:—

The Ven. the Archdeacon, H. B. Armstrong, D.L. (Chairman Fin. Com.); Rev. J. W. Auchmuty, Earl of Belmore, D.L.; Rev. F. Bockett, Precentor; G. W. Bower, Rev. E. F. Campbell, Major Close, D.L. (Chairman Glebes Com.); Hon. C. L. Corry, the Very Rev. the Dean, Rev. Canon Ford (Hon. Sec.), Rev. R. M. F. Freeman, Preb.; Rev. C. R. French, Dr. Robert Gray, T. M'Gregor Greer, W. J. Green, Rev. R. S. G. Hamilton, Preb.; Rev. M. R. Hogg, Rev. C. K. Irwin (Dioc. Sec.), Captain Lowry, D.L.; Rev. John M'Endoo, Rev. T. J. M'Endoo, Preb.; Rev. J. R. M'Kim, A. Nelson (Hon. Sec.); Rev. E. A. Nelson, Rev. J. R. Sides, Sir J. H. Stronge, Bart., D.L. (Hon. Sec.); Rev. F. Tichborne, Treasurer (Hon. Sec.); Rev. H. Todd.

The following resolution was passed, on the motion of Rev. Canon Ford, seconded by Captain Lowry, D.L.:—

The Council desires to place on record its deep sense of the loss sustained by the diocese in the death of our late valued colleague, Richard J. Harden, D.L. His readiness at all times to place his unrivalled knowledge at the disposal of the Glebes Committee, and the keenness which he displayed in all matters concerning the Glebes made his services invaluable. To his sorrowing widow and family the Council offers its very sincere sympathy.

The usual quarterly stipends were passed for payment. A further war bonus was ordered to be paid to the clergymen of the diocese. The resolution of the Diocesan Synod, requesting the Finance Committee to frame a scheme of voluntary increase in the assessments, was discussed at length. It was decided to refer the matter to a Sub-Committee, consisting of the lay members of the Council, the Archdeacon, and Rev. C. K. Irwin. Sir J. H. Stronge, Bart., to be convener. The reports of the various committees were adopted.

SKERRY'S SCHOOL,
10 Harcourt st., Dublin, provides Specialised Tuition in Shorthand, Typewriting, and Book-keeping, etc. The most up-to-date Commercial School in Ireland. Shorthand Speed Classes to suit all rates. Proficient Students assisted to Situations. 1,200 Certificates in Shorthand, Typewriting, and Book-keeping obtained by Students of the School since January, 1918.—(Advt.)


CAMOUFLAGE.
FEW things give a man a more unkempt appearance than a "stubbly," ill-shaven chin. As camouflage it is most effective, but it is not an aid to smartness—and smartness counts in the Army.
So don't take risks—shave with Easy Shaving Stick and get that spruce, clean, well-groomed appearance which only a perfect shave gives. In hot or cold water, Easy Shaving Stick gives a creamy lather which softens the beard and makes a sure, easy way for the razor.
6d. PER STICK.
Of all Canteens, Grocers, Stores, Oilmen, Chandlers, etc.
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT.
LEVER'S EASY SHAVING STICK

Icilma Cream
Price 1/- everywhere—announced Eye-Shine. Icilma Flesh-Tinted Cream, 1/6 per pot.
ICILMA Co., Ltd., St. Pancras, N.W. 1.
Use it daily and look your best.


THE INCREASED TRAM FARES.

COMPANY'S EXPLANATION.

At the meeting of the Kingstown Urban Council a letter was read from the Dublin United Tramways Company, in reply to the Council's resolution calling upon the company to reinstate the Royal Marine road as a fare stage. The company said that it was to the advantage of the township to have the new fare stage extended to Sandycove Station rather than stopping at the Royal Marine road. The letter also made reference to Mr. H. Magaram's complaint that certain return fares had been increased 71 and 75 per cent. The company pointed out that wages had increased by 80 to 100 per cent., and coal by 300 per cent., and all articles used in the working of the tramway system from twice to six times their prewar cost, while fares were still 25 per cent. below the rates the company were empowered to charge. The company was doing all that could be done to please the public, having regard to their difficulties. While the Government guaranteed the pre-war net income of railways and subsidies one way or another to all controlled undertakings, the tramway industry got no Government relief, though their working was interfered with in the operation of the Coal Control and Munitions Acts as injuriously as the subsidised industries.

Mr. W. A. Evans, J.P., said that he thought the company's statement a fair one, but suggested that as Sir Thomas Robinson, who was responsible for the resolution, was absent, the matter should be adjourned.

This was agreed to.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 5, 1918.

REGULAR FORCES.

ATTD. TO HDQR. UNITS.—Brig. Comdr.—Bt. Lt.-Col. P. J. V. Kelly, C.M.G., D.S.O., Hrs., relinquishes his appointment and the temp. rank of Brig.-Gen. Asst. Prov.-Marshal (Cl. FF.).—Temp. Capt. F. W. Prendergast, Leins. R., and to be temp. Maj. whilst so employed.

MEMORANDA.—To be temp. Major—Hon. Capt. V. B. Vict. Duncannon, T.F. Res., whilst specially employed. 2nd Lt. (actg. Lt.) P. Ryan to be Lt.

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

RESERVE UNITS.—2nd Lt. to be Lt.—Leins. R.—C. J. McGrillen.

REGULAR FORCES.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.—A.G.'S AND Q.M.G.'S STAFF.—A.A. and Q.M.G.—Maj. (temp. Lt.-Col.) A. R. G. Gordon, D.S.O., R. Ir. Regt., and to retain his temp. rank whilst so employed. A.Q.M.G.—Bt. Lt.-Col. P. F. FitzGerald, D.S.O., Shrops. L.I.

DIR.-GEN. OF TRANSPORTATION BRANCH.—Dep. Asst. Dir.-Gen. of Transportation (Cl. BB).—Maj. E. M. Raynsford, Leins. R.

MEMORANDUM.—Lt. (now Capt.) A. L. Baker, R. Dub. Fus., Spec. Res., to be acting Capt. (with pay and allowances as Lt.) whilst employed as an Adjt. and Qmr. of a P. of W. camp.

R. Ir. Regt.—Lt. G. F. Owen (S. Afrn. Def. Force) to be temp. Lt.; temp. 2nd Lt. A. N. McMahon to be temp. Lt. R. Ir. Rif.—Temp. Lt. J. H. Simpson (relinquishes the acting rank of Capt. (addl.). Temp. 2nd Lts. to be temp. Lts.—J. W. Hutton, W. B. D. Cantley. R. Ir. Fus.—Temp. 2nd Lt. D. B. O. McMonagle to be temp. Lt.

AUCTION SALES.

Sustained Value of Property.

Messrs. Battersby and Co. held a very good sale of ground rents and property at their salerooms, 39 Westmoreland street, yesterday. The first lot was a rent of £47 out of lands in Co. Kildare, and it was sold at £750 and auction fees. A rent of £40 out of Cabra lands also fetched a good price, and rents out of Messrs. Guinan's licensed premises, 7 and 8 Lower Mount street, were knocked down after protracted bidding. Woodfield, Clontarf, a suburban residence, realised £700. Two houses in Emmet street, Nos. 15 and 16, realised £350. No. 26 North Strand fetched close on £370. No. 5 Leeson street and 3 Mountpleasant square and Mountpleasant Cottage were also sold at satisfactory figures. No. 131 Emmet road and 45 and 46 East Essex street, the day's total running just to £8,000. The following solicitors acted for the various parties:—Messrs. A. and L. Goodbody, J. H. Mollingan, O'Hanlon and Dwyer, Joseph Gleeson, John Clarke and Son, Meesrs and Carson, John Clarke and W. Findlater, Francis Clinch, Vincent and Beatty, W. P. Tyndall, Corrigan and Corrigan, Miley and Miley. Messrs. Battersby and Co.'s next sale will be held on Thursday, 12th December, and will include Ballyrean, Rathfarnham, and some valuable property in the Pembroke Township.

MARYBOROUGH CATTLE SALE.

At Wellfield, Maryborough, yesterday, Messrs. Gaze and Jessop dispersed the entire herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle belonging to Miss Staples, Dunmore, Durrow. The herd of Viscount de Vesci, from Abbeyleix was also offered, but not sold, prices not reaching expectations. Appended is a list of sales:—

From Miss Staples—Pride of Dunmore (Mr. Walsh, Maryborough), 24½ gns.; her heifer calf (Dr. Scriven, Hampton, Balbriggan), 10 gns.; Dunmore Sunshine 2nd (Mr. M. Drury, Mountmellick), 25 gns.; Dunmore Gay Queen (Mr. Drury), 22 gns.; Dunmore Lilly Ida (Dr. Scriven), 39 gns.; her heifer calf, Dunmore Lady Ida 9th (Mr. De Vesci, Greenmount, Abbeyleix), 15 gns.; Dunmore Zulu (Mr. Gubbins, Kilfrush, Knocklong), 35 gns.; Dunmore Zoe 2nd (Mr. D. S. O'Connell, Grange, Mallow), 25 gns.; her heifer calf, Dunmore Zoe 4th (Earl of Bessborough), 26 gns.; Dunmore Ida (Mr. Gubbins), 22 gns.; her heifer calf, Dunmore Ida (Dr. Scriven), 40 gns.; Dunmore Lady Ida 7th (Major Goff, Roscommon), 56 gns.; Dunmore Lady Ida 5th (Earl of Bessborough), 37 gns.; stock bull, Kipper of Curragh (Mr. M. Tynan, Portarlington), 65 gns.

From Mr. Noble B. Johnston—Cicely of Curragh (Mr. Gubbins), 30 gns.; Vesta of Curragh (Mr. Drury), 26 gns.

Mr. Gerald N. Jessop's shorthorn bull calf, Glen Fergus, was sold to Mr. M'William, Dunmore, at 20 gns., and a two-year-old roan bull by Throsk Guardsman to Mr. Meehan, Maryborough, at 33½ gns.

DUBLIN HOSPITAL SUNDAY, 1918.

Lucan Presbyterian Church .... £6 17 [illegible]

A Paris telegram, dated Thursday, states that Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino have left for Italy.

SINN FEIN and the Irish Soldiers.
Extract from Sinn Fein advertisement in "Independent," 2nd December, 1918.
"You can have community with Ireland's heroic Dead on the one hand, or with the Damned Souls of these others."
Who are those others?
The brave Irish Soldiers who fought and Died for European Liberty side by side with the Soldiers of AMERICA and FRANCE.
CAN YOU VOTE for Sinn Feiners who are responsible for such infamous slander upon the living and Dead?

Gifts please Ladies
Dainty Perfumery
In addition to those illustrated we stock, "Roger Gallet" perfumes, Violet de Parme, 4/9 and 7/3 per bottle; White Rose Jasmin, Wallflower, 5/6 per bottle.
L. T. Piver's Floramye, Sapranor, Pompia, Virity, Azurea, Le-Trefle-Incarnat, 6/6 per bottle. Atkinson's Californian Poppy, 4/11, 8/3, 12/6 per bottle; White Rose, 3/6 and 6/6 per bottle. Eau de Cologne, 2/6, 4/6; in wickered bottles, 6/3, 10/6, 12/6 each. Crown perfumeries. Concentrated Essence Crab Apple Blossom, 3/6 and 6/6 per bottle.
Switzers (SWITZER & CO. LTD. DUBLIN)
530—Dainty Casket with Plush Top, containing one bottle of high-class perfume in one of the following odours: White Rose, Lily of the Valley, Opoponax, Violette de Parme. Price 2/9 each.
529—Concentrated Essence of Russian Violets, a refined, and pleasant perfume. Price 2/9.
Ba-Tush-ka, the original Russian perfume, 3/3.
Geisha Bouquet, a charming Japanese perfume, 3/3 per bottle.
532—"Iroma," a High-class Perfume—makes a dainty gift, 4/6.
553—Poudre Nilde; a delightful French powder, made in 3 tints, Rose, Rachel, Natural, and delicately perfumed; complete with puff, powder and filter, in two sizes, 1/3 and 3/6.
574—Sweet Lavender, in dainty hand-embroidered bags, 1/3 per bag.
525—Savon parfait a L'Extrait de Eau de Cologne, containing 2 Tablets of High-class Toilet Soap and one Bottle of Eau de Cologne. Price, 3/-.
530—Dainty Casket of Superfine Perfume, White Rose, Lily of the Valley, Wallflower, Violet de Parme, Opoponax. Price 2/9.
523—Savon Jasmin del pais Toilet Soap, exquisitely perfumed (exclusive to Switzer's), 3 tablets in white attractive box, 3/6 per box.
526—Special selection of High-class Perfumes, in all the popular odours, Carnations, Parma Violet, White Roses, Sweet Pea, Lilies. Price 3/11 each.
531—High-class French Toilet Soap, exquisitely perfumed: Red Rose of Lancaster, Savon Muguet, Tristria, Santal, Cio San, Lilas, 3/- per box. Roger and Gallet's famous French Toilet Soap, Violet, Jasmin, Sandal Wood. Price 5/3 per box.
573—Cretonne covered Box, filled with Lavender, Pot Pourri or Rose Leaves. Price 1/6.
527—Beautiful Casket, with Top of Plush, in assorted colours, containing two bottles of different perfume, Wallflower, Lily of the Valley, Jockey Club, Violet de Parme, Opoponax, 5/6 per box.
566a—Dainty Puff Boxes, trimmed Old Gold, with Floral or Fruit decorations, fitted with Nilde powder, delicately perfumed, complete with puff and powder filter, in two sizes, 4/6 and 7/6 each.
566b—Puff Boxes, containing puff and mirror in lid, in various sizes. Price 2/9, 4/6, 7/6.
579—Powder Box, exquisitely decorated with Old Gold trimming and Floral or Fruit decorations, containing powder puff. Price 18/6 each.
566c—Trinket Boxes, beautifully decorated with Old Gold trimming and Floral or Fruit decorations, in various colours and sizes. Price, 8/6, 11/6, 17/6, and 21/- each.
We pay postage.
ZENOBIA PERFUMES
502—Zenobia Sweet Pea, Bean Blossom, Wallflower, Carnation, Night Scented Stock, Jasmin, Violette, 2/3 per bottle.
532—Zenobia Lily of the Valley, 2/6 and 4/6. Iced Eau de Cologne, exclusive to Switzer's, 2/6 and 4/6 per bottle.
534—The original series of Zenobia Perfumes for the Handkerchief, which include the following odours: Bean Blossom, Sweet Pea, Carnation, Night Scented Stock, White Rose, and Jasmin. Price 3/6.
Switzers (SWITZER & CO. LTD. DUBLIN)

Save-Tun (SAVES TONNAGE) LABEL
ENABLES YOU TO USE YOUR ENVELOPES OVER & OVER AGAIN
FROM ALL STATIONERS & STORES OR KENRICK & JEFFERSON LTD
DONEGALL SQ., BELFAST.

£1 TO £1,000
Advanced on Demand at KELLY'S Great Central Money Office, 48 FLEET STREET (Westmoreland street), Dublin, on Deposits of Jewels, Silver, China, Paintings, Waterford Glass, etc. Full value remitted on receipt of Property. Phone 2457.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Actual dealing was very small on 'Change yesterday, and few orders appeared in hand. There was, however, a generally favourable tendency, and prices responded to some extent. Features were few and far between, but among the items of interest were the improvements in Government Funds, National Banks, Guinness, and Parent Tyres, but Marconis were steady, while Dunlop Rubber Ord. was on offer in a quiet way all day. Drummond Pref., Land Pref., and Dolphin Hotels all wanted. Bank maintained the previous day's advance.

The Funds were well disposed. Consols ¼ to 59¾, War Loan 5 p.c. 1/16 to 94 11/16, and Land 3 p.c. ¼ to 64, while War Loan 4 p.c. repeated 101¼.

BANK OF IRELAND.

Discount .... 5 per cent., 5th April
Deposit .... 2½ per cent., 5th April

BUSINESS DONE:—

Consols ......(59½) 59¾	Parent Ord.	(23/7½)
5% War Ln..(94¾) 94 11/16	Do. Pref....	(15/9)
4% do......(101¼) 101¼	Johnston Pref.	
3% Land Act...(63¾) 64	Webb (J. H.)	(15/10½) 14/9
Bk. Ireland....(219) 219	Bleachers	
National Bank (19½) 19¾		(22/-) 22/-
Royal Bank..(13½) 13¼	Brunner Mond (x.)	
Guinness......(34¼) 34½		
Marconi America....32/3		
D.S.E. Rail..........12¾	Coats	(74)
G.N. Rail........(92) 92	Goulding	(8)
G.S.W. Ord......(81) 81	Vickers	(41/3)
Do. Pref.........(76) 75	Dockrell	(10)
M.G.W. Ord..(35¼) 35¼	Drummond...75/-	
C.P.R. Pref....75 (t.b.l)	Dublin Port 4%	
Dub. Tram Pref.	Freeman Deb.	
(10¼) 10 11/16	Dunlop Rubber	
	Do. "A" Pref.	

*Odd lot.

(Last business done given in parentheses.)

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Bank Rate (changed April 5th, 1917) ......

There was no change in the Bank rate. The Loan market was easy, and the Government appeared to be disbursing again. Overnight money, after being arranged at 3 p.c., closed barely at 2½ p.c. A small sum was distributed in gilt dividends. Weekly loans were again arranged at 3 to 3½ p.c. Business in bills was inclined to further contract. The general rate for three drafts of two to six months date was again 3½, but the quotation was often nominal. Treasury bills were in fair request at 3½ p.c., but Decembers were scarcely quoted, being available. February bills were quoted p.c.

Bank Rate (Discount) changed April 5, 1917 ......

60 days (fine)	3½%	Trade...	4
3 months	3½%		4
4 months	3½%		4
6 months	3½%		4½
Loans to bill brokers day to day			2½
do. do. for a week			3
Deposit allowance: Banks at notice			
do. Discount houses at call			

Spot silver remained at 48 7/16d. per ounce.

On 'Change all movements in rates were against this country.

The following foreign exchange rates current:—New York cables, 4.76 7/16 to 4.76; Paris, 25.97½ to 25.98½; Amsterdam, 11.27; Italy, 30.25 to 30.37½; Madrid, 23.95; Christiania, 17.05 to 17.09; Stockholm, 16.55 to 16.59; Berne, 25.30 to 25.36; Rio, 90 day bills, 13 11/16d.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 4, 1918.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes Issued..	£93,876,925	Govt. Debt...	£11,015
		Other Securities	7,434
		Gold Coin and Bullion	75,426
	£93,876,925		£93,876

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£73,554
Rest	3,261,152	Other Securities	97,596
Public deposits	26,530,367	Notes	26,829
Other "	154,198,738	Gold & Silver Coin	584
7-day & other Bills	11,327		
	£198,554,584		£198,544

Compared with last week:	Increase.	Decrease.
Circulation (excluding 7-day and other Bills)	£1,057,325	£
Public Deposits		3,897
Other Deposits	10,449,575	
Government Securities	10,914,669	
Other Securities		3,395
Bullion	165,585	
Rest	71,960	
Reserve		891

Proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, 15·2% against 16·2% last week.

The following shows the position of the Bank of England now and during the previous two years:—

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Circulation (excluding 7-day and other bills)	£67,047,775	£43,728,080	£37,858
Public Deposits	26,530,367	36,459,001	58,716
Other do.	154,198,738	135,638,569	108,946
Gvt. Sec'ties	73,544,385	65,912,870	42,187
Other do.	97,596,733	91,798,972	106,749
Reserve of notes & coin	27,413,466	32,256,870	36,534
Coin and bullion	76,011,241	57,534,955	55,942
Reserve to Liabilities	15¼%	18¾%	21
Bank Rate	5%	5%	5
Consols	60	54½	54
Bar Silver	48¼d.	43d.	36
Clearing-house return	£446,584,000	£414,498,000	£384,992

LONDON STOCKS IMPROVE.

There was a much better tone on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and business showed some increase. Preliminary election results were regarded hopefully, and the news of the surrender of the Black Sea enemy fleet helped to confirm the better sentiment in the afternoon. The improvement was fairly general under the lead of domestic issues, and the close was at about the best of the day. Gilt-edged issues were better. War Fives rose 1/16 to 94½, and the 3½ p.c. Loan, at 87½, was ¼ better. Consols rebounded ¼ to 60. The general appearance of the Miscellaneous Gilt-edged Securities was firm, and quotations tended forward in some directions, though gains were not important.

FOREIGN BONDS BRISK.—In the Foreign Market dealings showed no increase in volume, but the market, as compared with Wednesday, showed spotty improvement and an increased degree of briskness. Among Allied Bonds, Far Eastern Bonds were hard, without change. Russian securities remained flabby. Spanish Bonds were dull. Among South Americans, Peruvians were moderately on offer. After market hours the Corporation dividend announcement was made at the rate of 1½ per cent. for the year on the Pref., which was about as expected; £161,978 is carried forward after other allocations. Uruguay 3½ p.c. jumped 4 to 64. Brazilians were steady.

Changes.—Rises—French Loan, ¼ to 85½; Uruguay, 4 to 64. Falls—Peruvian Corporation ¼ to 30; do. Deb., ¼ to 92½.

HOME RAILS STRONG.—In the Home Railway Market there was a pronounced development of strength. Many of the Heavies advanced 1 to 1½. Midland Def., at 61, was 2 up, while South Western Def., at 93, gained 3. Great Western added 2, North-Western 1½, and Great Northern Def., 1¼. Passenger Stocks shared the general improvement. Great Easterns gained 1 at 40. Southern Stocks were ½ to 1 better, but Undergrounds hung fire, and Districts, at 25, were ½ down. Scotch Stocks registered moderate gains, North British Pref., at 45 was 3 up.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.—Canadian Pacifics marked time. Grand Trunks were dull, and Junior Stocks finished at a further decline of ½ to 1. Mexican Rails closed without change. Argentine Rails finished with mixed changes, averaging ½, but falls predominated. Leopoldinas eased to 42½. United of Havana was firm.

Changes:—Rise—Buenos Ayres Great Southern, ¼ to 71½. Falls—Grand Trunk, 3rd Pref., ½ to 25½; Central Argentine, ½ to 66½.

INDUSTRIALS IMPROVE.—Among Miscellaneous and Industrial Shares there were several features of firmness, and business was spottily brisk. The Marconi group was dull, but finished without quotable decline. Among Explosives, there was less movement, the Combine news being now about discounted. National Explosives, however, rose 1/- to 37/6. Shipping Shares met more attention. Cunards were more active, but kept around 4½. P. and O. Def. fell 1 to 424½. In the Breweries, there was further realising of Allsopp Ord., which drooped a point to 47½. South American Tractions registered scattered falls of ½ to 1. Brazilian Tractions marked the smaller decline at 56. Salt Unions recovered a little to 1 1/16. In the Textile group, the steady rise in Coats persisted, the shares closing ¼ up at 7½. Cements were firmer. Motor Shares were spottily good. In the Land group, Pekin Syndicates were realised, and lost 1/16 of their recent rise at 2¾. Hudson's Bays were better at 8 1/16.

Changes:—Rises—Associated Portland Cement, ¼ to 7; Coats, ¼ to 7½; Court Line, 6d. to 35/-; National Explosives, 1/- to 37/6; Salt Union, 1/16 to 1 9/32; Hudson's Bay, 1/16 to 8 1/16. Falls—Anglo-American Telegraph Def., ¼ to 23½; P. and O. Def., 1 to 424½; Allsopp Pref.-Ord., 1 to 47½; Pekin Syndicate, 1/16 to 2½; Brazilian Tractions, ¼ to 56; Brit. Col. Elec. Railway Def., 1 to 62; Mexican Light and Power Bonds, 1 to 71.

OILS BETTER.—Oil Shares were firm and rather better to quote in places. There were some improvements among Egyptian Shares. The Russian group was flabby, and Ural Caspians shed 3d.

Changes.—Anglo-Egypt. B, 51/9+3d.; Burmah, 7 1/16; Kern River, 15/-+7½d.; Lobitos, 82/3—10½d.; Mexican Eagle, 86/-—10½d.; N. Caucasian, 25/9—3d.; Rum. Consol., 16/-+1/-; Shell, 113/9—7½d.; Ural Caspian, 31/-—3d.

MINING MARKET FIRMER.—While business in the Mining market did not greatly broaden, the appearance was firmer, in sympathy with most other departments of the House. South Africans worked their way quietly forward here and there.

FEEDING STUFFS
We are Sellers of Ground Kiln Dried Oats at £23 per ton, nett, bags included, free on rail, Belfast.
John Thompson & Sons, Ltd., DONEGALL QUAY MILLS, BELFAST.
Tel. address:—"MAIZE, BELFAST."



CAMOUFLAGE.

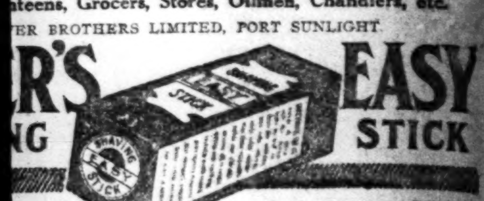
[...]ings give a man a more unkempt appearance [...] "stubbly," ill-shaven chin. As camouflage it [...]fective, but it is not an aid to smartness—and [...] counts in the Army.

[...]ake risks—shave with Easy Shaving Stick and [...]spruce, clean, well-groomed appearance which [...]rfect shave gives. In hot or cold water, Easy [...]tick gives a creamy lather which softens the [...] makes a sure, easy way for the razor.

6d. PER STICK.

[...]nteens, Grocers, Stores, Oilmen, Chandlers, etc.

[...]VER BROTHERS LIMITED, PORT SUNLIGHT.



[...]ilma Cream



[...]verywhere—pronounced Eye-Silma
[...]h-Tinted Cream, 1/6 per pot.
[...]o., Ltd., St. Pancras, N.W. 1.

[...] it daily and [...] your best.

[...] TRAM FARES.

[...]PLANATION.

[illegible]

[...] GAZETTE.

[illegible]

[...]RTATION BRANCH.

[illegible]

[...] SALES.

Sustained Value of Property.

Messrs. Battersby and Co. held a very successful sale of ground rents and property at their salerooms, 39 Westmoreland street, yesterday. [illegible]

MARYBOROUGH CATTLE SALE.

At Wellfield, Maryborough, yesterday, Messrs. Gaze and Jessop dispersed the entire herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle belonging to Miss [...], Dunmore, Durrow. [illegible]

DUBLIN HOSPITAL SUNDAY, 1918.

Lucan Presbyterian Church £6 17 6

A Paris telegram, dated Thursday, states that Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino have left for Italy.

[...]NN FEIN
[...] the Irish Soldiers.

[...]inn Fein advertisement [...]t," 2nd December, 1918.

"You can have community [...]with Ireland's heroic Dead [...]on the one hand, or with [...]the Damned Souls of these [...]others."

[...]are those others?

[...]brave Irish Soldiers who fought [...]Died for European Liberty side [...]de with the Soldiers of [...]RICA and FRANCE.

[...]OTE for Sinn Feiners who [...]ble for such infamous [...] the living and Dead ?

Gifts

please Ladies

Dainty Perfumery

In addition to those illustrated we stock "Roger Gallet" perfumes, Violet de Parme, 4/9 and 7/3 per bottle; White Rose Jasmin, Wallflower, 6/6 per bottle.

L. T. Piver's Floramye, Sapranor, Pompia, Virita, Azurea, Le-Trefle-Incarnat, 6/6 per bottle. Atkinson's Californian Poppy, 4/11, 8/6, 12/6 per bottle; White Rose, 3/6 and 6/6 per bottle. Eau de Cologne, 2/6, 4/9; in wickered bottles, 6/3, 10/6, 12/6 each. Crown perfumeries. Concentrated Essence Crab Apple Blossom, 3/6 and 6/6 per bottle.

Switzers (SWITZER & CO. LTD. DUBLIN)



528—Dainty Casket with Plush Top, containing one bottle of high-class perfume in one of the following odours: White Rose, Lily of the Valley, Opoponax, Violette de Parme. Price 2/9 each.

529—Concentrated Essence of Russian Violets, a refined and pleasant perfume. Price 2/9.

Ba-Tush-ka, the original Russian perfume, 3/3.

Geisha Bouquet, a charming Japanese perfume, 3/3 per bottle.

532—"Iroma," a High-class Perfume—makes a dainty gift, 4/6.

553—Poudre Nilde; a delightful French powder, made in 3 tints, Rose, Rachel, Natural, and delicately perfumed; complete with puff, powder and filler, in two sizes, 1/3 and 3/6.

574.—Sweet Lavender, in dainty hand-embroidered bags, 1/3 per bag.

525—Savon parfait a L'Extrait de Eau de Cologne, containing 2 Tablets of High-class Toilet Soap and one Bottle of Eau de Cologne. Price, 3/-.

530—Dainty Casket of Superfine Perfume, White Rose, Lily of the Valley, Wallflower, Opoponax, Violet de Parme. Price 2/6 each.

523—Savon Jasmin del pais Toilet Soap, exquisitely perfumed (exclusive to Switzer's), 3 tablets in white attractive box, 3/6 per box.

526—Special selection of High-class Perfumes, in all the popular colours, Carnations, Parma Violet, White Roses, Sweet Pea, Lilies. Price 3/11 each.

531—High-class French Toilet Soap, exquisitely perfumed: Red Rose of Lancaster, Saven Muguet, Tristria, Santal, Cie San, Lilas, 3/- per box. Roger and Gallet's famous French Toilet Soap: Violet, Jasmin, Sandal Wood. Price 5/3 per box.

573.—Cretonne covered Box, filled with Lavender, Pot Pourri or Rose leaves. Price 1/6.

527—Beautiful Casket, with Top of Plush, in assorted colours, containing two bottles of different perfume, White Rose, Lily of the Valley, Jockey Club, Violet de Parme, Opoponax, 5/6 per box.

566a.—Dainty Puff Boxes, trimmed Old Gold, with Floral or Fruit decorations, fitted with Nilde powder, delicately perfumed, complete with puff and powder filler, in two sizes, 4/6 and 7/6 each.

566b.—Puff Boxes, containing puff and mirror in lid, in various sizes. Price 2/6, 4/6, 7/6.

566c.—Trinket Boxes, beautifully decorated with Old Gold trimming and Floral or Fruit decorations, in various colours and sizes. Price, 8/6, 11/9, 17/9, 22/- 27/- each.

572—Powder Box, exquisitely decorated with Old Gold trimming and Floral or Fruit decorations, containing powder puff. Price 15/6 each.

We pay postage.

ZENOBIA PERFUMES

502—Zenobia Sweet Pea, Bean Blossom, Wallflower, Carnation, Night Scented Stock, Jasmin, Violette, 2/3 per bottle.

552—Zenobia Lily of the Valley, 2/6 and 4/6. Iced Eau de Cologne, exclusive to Switzer's, 2/6 and 4/6 per bottle.

554—The original series of Zenobia Perfumes for the Handkerchief, which include the following odours: Bean Blossom, Sweet Pea, Carnation, Night Scented Stock, White Rose, and Jasmin. Price 3/6.

Switzers (SWITZER & CO. LTD. DUBLIN)

Save-Tun (SAVES TONNAGE) LABEL

ENABLES YOU TO USE YOUR ENVELOPES OVER & OVER AGAIN

FROM ALL STATIONERS & STORES OR HENRICK & JEFFERSON LTD. DONEGALL SQ., BELFAST.

£1 TO £1,000

Advanced on Demand at KELLY'S Great Central Money Office, 48 FLEET STREET, [illegible]

FINANCIAL NEWS.

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Actual dealing was very small on 'Change yesterday, and few orders appeared in hand. There was, however, a generally favourable tendency, and prices responded to some extent. Features were few and far between, but among the points of interest were the improvements in Government Funds, National Banks, Guinness Ord., and Parent Tyres, but Marconis were stagnant, while Dunlop Rubber Ord. was on offer in a quiet way all day. Drummond Pref., Lafayette Pref., and Dolphin Hotels all wanted. Costs maintained the previous day's advance.

The Funds were well disposed. Consols rose 1 to 59½, War Loan 5 p.c. ¼ to 94¼, and Irish Land 3 p.c. ½ to 64, while War Loan 4 p.c. repeated 101¼.

BANK OF IRELAND.

Discount .... 5 per cent., 5th April, 1917.
Deposit .... 2¼ per cent., 5th April, 1917.

BUSINESS DONE:—

[illegible]

*Odd lot.
(Last business done given in parentheses.)

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Bank Rate (changed April 5th, 1917) ...... 5 p.c.

There was no change in the Bank rate. The Loan market was easy, and the Government appeared to be disbursing again. Overnight loans, after being arranged at 3 p.c., closed barely steady at 2½ p.c. A small sum was distributed in general dividends. Weekly loans were again arranged at 3 to 3½ p.c. Business in bills was inclined to further contract. The general rate for bank drafts of two to six months date was again 3½ p.c., but the quotation was often nominal. January Treasury bills were in fair request at 3⅛ to 3½ p.c., but Decembers were scarcely quoted, none being available. February bills were quoted 3½ p.c.

[illegible]

Spot silver remained at 48⅞d. per ounce.

On 'Change all movements in rates were against this country.

The following foreign exchange rates were current:—New York cables, 4.75⅛ to 4.75½; Paris, 25.97½ to 25.98½; Amsterdam, 11.21 to 11.27; Italy, 30.25 to 30.37½; Madrid, 23.92 to 23.95; Christiania, 17.05 to 17.09; Stockholm, 16.55 to 16.59; Berne, 25.30 to 25.36; Rio, 90-day bills, 13½d.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 4, 1918.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£93,876,925	Govt. Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Secur'ties	7,434,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	75,426,925
	£93,876,925		£93,876,925

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities	£73,554,385
Rest	3,261,152	Other Securities	97,596,733
Public deposits	26,530,367	Notes	26,829,150
Other	154,198,738	Gold & Silver Coin	584,316
7-day & other Bills	11,327		
	£198,554,584		£198,564,584

[illegible]

Proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, 15·2 % against 16·2 last week.

The following shows the position of the Bank of England now and during the previous two years:—

[illegible]

LONDON STOCKS IMPROVE.

There was a much better tone on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and business showed some increase. Preliminary election results were regarded hopefully, and the news of the surrender of the Black Sea enemy fleet helped to confirm the better sentiment in the afternoon. The improvement was fairly general under the lead of domestic issues, and the close was at about the best of the day. Gilt-edged issues were better. War Fives rose ⅛ to 94¼, and the 3½ p.c. Loan, at 87¼, was ½ better. Consols rebounded ½ to 60. The general appearance of the Miscellaneous Gilt-edged Securities was firm, and quotations tended forward in some directions, though gains were not important.

FOREIGN BONDS BRISK.—In the Foreign Market dealings showed no increase in volume, but the market, as compared with Wednesday, showed spotty improvement and an increased degree of briskness. [illegible]

HOME RAILS STRONG.—In the Home Railway Market there was a pronounced movement of strength. Many of the Heavies advanced ½ to 1½. Midland Def., at 61, was 2 up, while South-Western Def., at 93, gained 3. Great Westerns added 3, North-Westerns 1½, and Great Northern Def., 1½. Passenger Stocks shared the general improvement. Great Easterns gained 1 at 40. Southern Stocks were ½ to 1 better, but Undergrounds hung fire, and Districts, at 25, were ½ down. Scotch Stocks registered moderate gains, North British Pref., at 45, was 3 up.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.—Canadian Pacifics marked time. Grand Trunks were dull, and Junior Stocks finished at a further decline of ½ to 1. Mexican Rails closed without change. Argentine Rails finished with mixed changes, averaging ½, but falls predominated. [illegible]

INDUSTRIALS IMPROVE.—Among Miscellaneous and Industrial Shares there were several features of firmness, and business was spottily brisk. The Marconi group was dull, but finished without quotable decline. [illegible]

OILS BETTER.—Oil Shares were firm and rather better to quote in places. [illegible]

MINING MARKET FIRMER.—While business in the Mining market did not greatly broaden, the appearance was firmer, in sympathy with most other departments of the House. South Africans worked their way quietly forward here and there.

Among Kaffirs the Modder group, Marievales, and some other Far Eastern specialities showed to better advantage. Charterelds were again bought among Rhodesians, but they closed under the best of the day. Diamonds were steady. There was not much going on among Base Metal shares. Tintos were a little better, but Barriers ruled dull, and Tin shares were slow. The metal did not vary. Russian shares were still off colour.

RUBBER MARKET QUIET.—In view of prevailing conditions it is hardly surprising that few changes of any importance have occurred in the Share market during the past week. [illegible]

CLOSING PRICES.

CONSOLS, ETC.

[illegible]

HOME RAILS.

[illegible]

MINING SHARES.

[illegible]

RUBBER SHARES.

[illegible]

TEA SHARES.—Ceylon Plant. 7; Chargola (£1), 52/6; Con. T. and L. Ord., 22½+¼; Dooars (£1), 70/6; Empire (£1), 47/-.

DEALINGS IN LONDON MARKET.

The following dealings among active stocks and shares were "marked" in London yesterday:—

[illegible]

(*Exceptional bargain at special price.)

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

EDWARD AND JOHN BURKE, LTD.—The Board have declared interim dividends for the half-year to 31st October at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the Preference Shares and 8 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares, less income tax, payable on the 20th inst. [illegible]

GREAT NORTHERN BREWERY, LTD.—The annual meeting was held in Dundalk yesterday, Lord Rathdonnell (Chairman) presiding. [illegible]

DOOARS TEA.—1/- per share on Ord., less tax.

SINGLO TEA.—6d. per share on Ord.

EMPIRE OF INDIA AND CEYLON TEA.—Dividend of 9d. per share on Ord.

ORIENTAL RUBBER.—Dividend of 1/- per share on Ord.

FRASER AND CHALMERS.—Dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent., less tax, declared on Ord. capital for the year to 30th June last.

WESTERN TELEGRAPH CO.—First quarterly interim of 3/- per share, free of tax, for the year ending June 30th, 1919, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

PROVINCIAL EXCHANGES.

BELFAST.—BUSINESS DONE:—[illegible]

BIRMINGHAM.—Market steady. [illegible]

MANCHESTER.—[illegible]

INSURANCE SHARES.

[illegible]

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

[illegible]

FEEDING STUFFS

We are Sellers of Ground Kiln Dried Oats at £23 per ton, nett, bags included, free on rail, Belfast.

John Thompson & Sons, Ltd., DONEGALL QUAY MILLS, BELFAST.

Tel. address:— "MAIZE, BELFAST."

MARKET REPORTS.

CATTLE.—DUBLIN METROPOLITAN, North Circular road, Thursday.—[illegible]

DUBLIN PIG, Thursday.—[illegible]

DUBLIN DAIRY, Thursday.—[illegible]

DUBLIN STORE CATTLE, Thursday.—[illegible]

GANLY, SONS, AND CO.'S DUBLIN CATTLE MARKET REPORT, Thursday, 5th December, 1918. Offices and Wool Stores, 19, 19, and 20 Usher's quay, Dublin.—There was more animation in the demand for finished heavy-weight cattle, last week's quotations being well maintained, and many cases exceeded. [illegible]

GAVIN LOW, LTD., 30 Prussia street, Dublin. Market Report, Thursday, 5th December, 1918.—Supplies:—Cattle, 3,864—increase, 733; sheep, 6,176—decrease, 959. [illegible]

J. AND J. WILKINSON'S CATTLE MARKET REPORT, Thursday, 5th December, 1918.—[illegible]

LAURENCE CUFFE AND SON'S CIRCULAR, 5 Smithfield, Dublin, December 5th, 1918.—[illegible]

SMITH, GRIFFIN AND CO., 56 and 57 Prussia street, Dublin, December 5th, 1918.—[illegible]

DUFFEY, MANGAN, AND BUTLER, Cattle Salesmen, 37 Smithfield, Dublin. Market Report, Thursday, 5th December, 1918.—[illegible]

HANBURY AND POTTERTON, Smithfield House, December 5th, 1918.—[illegible]

ARMSTRONG AND SMITH'S REPORT, 55 Prussia street, Dublin, December 5th, 1918.—[illegible]

WM. A. WALLIS' REPORT.—Offices, 17 Lower Ormond quay, and New Cattle Market, Dublin, December 5th, 1918.—[illegible]

P. O'CONNOR AND SON, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Live Stock Salesmen, 49 Queen street, Dublin.—[illegible]

ROBERT CRAIGIE'S REPORT, 37 Prussia street, Dublin, Thursday, 5th December, 1918.—[illegible]

REPORT of Messrs. BERGIN, O'CONNOR AND CO., LTD., Cattle Salesmen, 11 St. Joseph's road, Dublin, December 5th, 1918.—[illegible]

JOHN P. CUFFE, Auctioneer, Cattle and Sheep Salesman, 73 Prussia street, Dublin. Cattle Market Report, Thursday, 5th December, 1918.—[illegible]

PROVISIONS.—DUBLIN POTATO, Thursday.—[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.—[illegible]

JAMES J. HALPIN, Wholesale Bacon Merchant, 18-19 Thomas st., Dublin. [illegible]

DUBLIN FISH, Thursday.—[illegible]

BUTTER.—CORK, Thursday.—[illegible]

PRODUCE.—LONDON, Thursday.—[illegible]

A Santiago de Chile telegram, dated Wednesday, states that an earthquake occurred in the northern part of Chile. Serious damage has been done in the towns of Copiapo and Valenar. In other places the damage done is of less importance.

YESTERDAY'S LAW REPORTS.

WELCOME TO THE NEW JUDGE.

Mr. Justice Powell took his seat for the first time as a judge in the Chancery Division, and was congratulated by members of the Bar and the Solicitor profession. A number of the Chancery officials were also present.

Mr. Serjeant Sullivan expressed on behalf of his colleagues and himself their heartiest congratulations to Mr. Justice Powell on his elevation to the Bench. [illegible]

Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, K.C., as the senior member present of the Connaught Bar, of which Mr. Justice Powell was a member, also expressed his congratulations. [illegible]

Mr. James Henry, solicitor, ex-President of the Incorporated Law Society, also congratulated Mr. Justice Powell on behalf of the Solicitor profession.

Mr. Justice Powell, in reply, said—Serjeant Sullivan and Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, I wish that I could feel able adequately to express my gratitude to you, distinguished leaders of the Irish Bar, for the honour you have conferred upon me by the words, far beyond my deserts, which you have spoken, and to my comrades for testifying by their presence here, their friendship and good will on the occasion of my entering upon my new and onerous duties. [illegible]

Meaning of the Word Boardinghouse.—In the King's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Gibson, Mr. Justice Madden, and Mr. Justice Kenny, the arguments were heard in a case stated by the City of Cork magistrates [illegible]

Action Against Lord and Lady Massy.—In the King's Bench, before Mr. Justice Kenny, in a case in which Messrs. Condon and Cunningham, drapers, Clonmel, are plaintiffs, and Lord and Lady Massy are defendants, [illegible] The Court made the order sought.

THE LEGAL DIARY.

LAW NOTICES—Friday, November 6th, 1918

[illegible]

NEW BARRISTER.

Mr. Arthur John Vincent Reese, Captain R.F.A., only son of Mr. John Reese, Ballincurrig House, County Cork, was called to the Bar by the Lord Chancellor. The certificate was signed by Mr. D. J. O'Brien, K.C., and he was proposed by the Lord Chancellor.

SPORTING NEWS.

NEWMARKET BLOODSTOCK SALES—YESTERDAY.

Prices Again Rule High.

The splendid business connected with Wednesday's auction at Newmarket must have acted like a tonic to breeders of bloodstock, who were inclined to be pessimistic concerning the future of the industry. [illegible] The grand total for the week's sales amounted to 215,638 gns. Principal sales:—

[illegible]

SPORTING PARAGRAPHS.

The grand total for the four days' sales at Newmarket amounted to 215,638 gns.

Major-General Powell, R.F.A., who was Master of the United Hunt Foxhounds of Midleton in pre-war days, is home again, and hopes to shortly resume control of the pack.

Owners are reminded that entries close on Wednesday next for the Downshire and Purdysburn Plates, value 300 sovs. each, to be run for at the Down Royal (Maze) July meeting, also for the Downpatrick Plate of 200 sovs., a two miles and five furlongs steeplechase, to be run at Downpatrick races next March.

Bramble Twig, who was purchased at the sales this week for 4,700 gns. by Mr. R. Whitworth, is to remain in charge of his late trainer, Sir C. Nugent, but it has not yet been decided whether he shall continue in training for another year or go forthwith to the stud. Mr. R. Whitworth is associated in business with Mr. Simons Harrison, and is connected with the Cottingham Stud.

DOWNPATRICK RACES,

MARCH 12th and 13th.

Entries CLOSE on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 11th inst., with Mr. C. Brindley, 14 Upper Merrion street, Dublin, for the—

DOWNPATRICK PLATE of 200 sovs. A steeplechase for maidens at time of entry. Two miles and five furlongs. 1 sov. entrance, the only liability up to January 15th.

For particulars see *Calendar, Irish Field,* or *Sport.* —(Advt.)

CLOSING OF STAKES.

Entries CLOSE on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 11th inst., with Mr. C. Brindley, 14 Upper Merrion street, Dublin, for the following two races, to be run for at the DOWN ROYAL (MAZE) July Meeting, viz.—

THE DOWNSHIRE PLATE of 300 sovs., and PURDYSBURN PLATE of 300 sovs. For two years old (now yearlings). 1 sov. each race, the only liability up to April 2nd.

For particulars see *Irish Racing Calendar, Irish Field,* or *Sport.* —(Advt.)

"BOOT ECONOMY."

SPORTSMEN should have their boots soled with "CALLOX" Chrome Sole Leather, specially recommended for Waterproof Hardwear. [illegible] O'CALLAGHAN AND SON, LTD., Limerick, Cork and Belfast. Beware of Imitations.—(Advt.)

HUNTING FIXTURES.

WESTMEATH HOUNDS.—December—Friday, 6th, Castletown Station; Tuesday, 10th, Cut and House; Friday, 13th, Drumcree; Tuesday, 17th, Clare Cross-roads; Friday, 20th, Clonmel Post Office; Tuesday, 24th, Baldton; Friday, 27th, Collinstown. Meet at 11 o'clock. Owing to distemper in kennels, hounds will only meet two days a week until further notice.

GOLF.—Castle (Ladies).—Wednesday, 11th—Monthly medal (bogey); Friday, 20th—I.L.G.U. silver medal.

Castle.—To-morrow—Monthly medal, bogey.

RUGBY FOOTBALL AT LANSDOWNE ROAD, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),

2 p.m.—NORTHERN DISTRICTS COMMAND v. ROYAL SCOTS AND BLACK WATCH.

3 p.m.—SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT v. SOUTH AFRICANS OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

Admission, 1/-. Soldiers and Schoolboys, 6d. —(Advt.)

BILLIARDS.—Amateur Tournament.—Continuing the Amateur American Tournament for charity, E. H. Hinds easily defeated C. Brooker by 191 points at Leicester square, London, yesterday afternoon.

COURSING.

Tralee Meeting—Yesterday.

Judge—Mr. P. Trant. Slipper—W. O'Donoghue.

THE KINGDOM CUP—For 64 all-ages, at £5 5/- each. Winner £110 and Cup (presented by John Griffin, Esq., Tralee); second, £40; two dogs, £15 each; four dogs, £5 each; and eight dogs, £2 10/- each.

FIFTH ROUND.—Red Banner beat Commandant Pearse; Gladiola beat Cheerful Chum.

DECIDING COURSE.—J. McElistrim ns. bk. w. d. Red Banner (Spooney—Springfield Lass IV.) beat Mrs. Lawlor ns. bd. d. Gladiola (Gloomy—Graigue).

THE PURSE—For 32 all-ages beaten in the first round of the Cup. Winner, £20; second, £10; two dogs, £5 each; and four dogs, £2 10/- each.

THIRD ROUND.—Wild Rapparee beat Bonnie Nell; Facile Princeps beat Magician; Well Away III. beat High Flier; Barna Boy beat Kitty the Hare.

FOURTH ROUND.—Wild Rapparee beat Facile Princeps; Barna Boy beat Well Away III.

FIFTH ROUND.—Dr. M. Lawlor ns. be. d. Wild Rapparee (Topsman—Hurrah for Freedom) and Mr. J. Mulhall ns. bd. d. Barna Boy (Hillcourt—Ayles Gloomy) divided.

THE PLATE—For 16 all-ages beaten in the second round of the Cup. Winner, £30; second, £10; two dogs, £5 each.

Open Hands beat White Tone V.; Tory Island a bye, Lucky Number III. absent; Come Back beat Maiden Again; Norah's Pet a bye, Glory William absent; Courtly Lass beat More Misfortune; Bacchanal II. beat Golden Pearl; Clunagh Picture beat Star in Time; Harvest Moon II. beat Sable Gem.

SECOND ROUND.—Open Hands beat Tory Island; Come Back beat Norah's Pet; Courtly Lass beat Bacchanal II.; Harvest Moon II. bet Clunagh Picture.

THIRD ROUND.—Come Back beat Open Hands; Courtly Lass beat Harvest Moon II.

DECIDING COURSE.—J. Reilly ns. bd. w. d. Come Back (Docker—Rosaline II.) beat D. O'Leary ns. f. b. Courtly Lass (Brampton Court—May Moon).

The unfavourable conditions were not added to the card yesterday, and an early finish was consequently arrived at. The weather remained fine, and the attendance for a third day was distinctly flattering. The sport to the end was excellent, although the deciding course for the Cup was spoiled by the hare breaking through the wire fencing, the spin coming to an abrupt termination after the first couple of turns. The fifth round furnished two of the greatest surprises of the meeting in the defeats of Commandant Pearse and Cheerful Comrade. [illegible]

YESTERDAY'S SHIPPING REPORT.

Barometer—29.60.

Wind and Weather—Wind light and variable; fine and clear.

Coastwise Arrivals—Ss. Greenore, from Holyhead, with passengers, etc.; ss. Snowdon, ss. South Stack, from Holyhead, with goods; ss. Louth, from Liverpool, with goods; ss. Tiger, ss. Thistle, from Glasgow, with goods; ss. Olive, from Heysham, with goods; [illegible]

Coastwise Departures—Ss. Greenore, for Holyhead, with passengers, etc.; ss. Snowdon, ss. South Stack, for Holyhead, with goods; ss. Louth, ss. Killiney, for Liverpool, with goods; ss. Tiger, ss. Thistle, for Glasgow, with goods; ss. Olive, for Heysham, with goods; [illegible]

ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1 O'c P.M., KELLETT'S SPECIAL DISCOUNT OFFFR OF 2/- TO 4/- IN THE £ reduction off the ordinary prices will terminate. Pay your visit to-day or early Saturday morning.



MOTORISTS should read, mark and learn the silent eloquence of the flitting milestones that mark the trouble—free conquest of distance. No man fully appreciates the tale of tyre service unless and until he carefully notes the exact mileage given him by every cover.

We welcome the closest test of Avon Tyres—in fact, prefer it. No human advocate could recommend Avons more convincingly than the silent milestones — the supreme tribunal of all tyres, whose unerring verdict is writ in the cold, clear record of the speedometer.

AVON TYRES

Local Stocking Agents:
[...] and Sons, Dublin.
Sanderson and Co., Dublin.
Sanderson and Sons, Dublin.
Redmond and Co., Harry St.
St. Stephen's Green Motor Co., Dublin.
W. J. Thompson, Mallow.
Burke and Son, Castlebar.
Connaught Cycle Works, Castlebar.
Hope Bros., Mullingar.
And all Leading Agents in Ireland.

DUBLIN DEPOT:
119 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, WEST.

THE DISORDERS of the LIVER



THE FRENCH Natural Mineral Water VICHY-CELESTINS

for GOUT, disorders of the LIVER, GRAVEL, DIABETES, RHEUMATISM and all ailments arising from Uric Acid.

N.B.—The Springs are situated in France, in the department of the Allier, and are the property of the FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Can be obtained at all Chemists, Grocers, Wine Merchants, Stores, and Hotels throughout the world.

Wholesale Agents—Ingram and Royle, Ltd., Bangor Wharf, Belvedere road, London, S.E., and at Liverpool and Bristol.

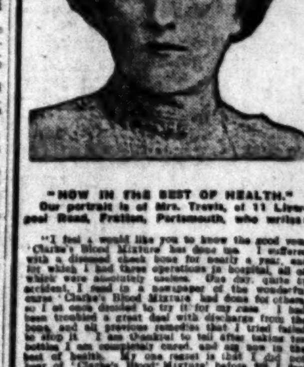


TITAN FARM TRACTORS

FOR QUICK DELIVERY.

ASHENHURST, WILLIAMS AND CO., LTD.,

12/15 TALBOT PLACE & 138 LOWER BAGGOT STREET, DUBLIN; AND AT TULLAMORE.



"NOW IN THE BEST OF HEALTH."

Our portrait is of Mrs. Travis, of 11 Liverpool Road, Fratton, Portsmouth, who writes:

"I feel I would like you to know the good work Clarke's Blood Mixture has done me. [illegible]"

Clarke's Blood Mixture is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel the impurities from the blood; that's why it can be relied on to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in all cases of Eczema, Scrofula, Scurvy, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Boils, Pimples, Sores and Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. Over 50 years' success. Pleasant to take, and free from anything injurious. Ask for and see that you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"EVERYBODY'S BLOOD PURIFIER."

Of all Chemists and Stores, 2/9 per Bottle. (15)

KEOGH'S FRIDAY AUCTION, TO-DAY, AT 25 BACHELOR'S WALK.

DUBLIN-MADE FURNITURE, PIANOS. TURKEY AND AXMINSTER CARPETS, &c.,

BEING THE ENTIRE FURNISHING OF 2 SUBURBAN RESIDENCES, REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.

Comprising:—Seven Upright Grand Cottage Pianos, by eminent makers; Piano Player and Music, Handsome Music Cabinet, Diningroom Furniture in variety, including magnificent Lofty Glass-back Sideboards; Screw Dining Tables, in Domingo Mahogany, Dark Walnut, and Stained Woods; Oval and Loo Tables, several Sets of Dining Chairs, Mahogany Pedestal Writing Table; Barlock Typewriter; Encyclopaedia Britannica and Bookcase, complete; Flat Office Table, Revolving Office Chair, Single and Lounge Arm Chairs; beautiful Inlaid Rosewood Cabinet, and Overmantel Glass to match; Single Chesterfields, Davenports, Sheraton Writing Bureau, Lady's French Writing Desk, Diningroom and Parlour Suites in Leather and Velvet; Dark Walnut Sideboards and Cabinets, Walnut and Gilt Frame Overmantel Glasses, Roll Top Desks, Walnut Hall Stands, Chippendale China Cabinets, Console Tables and Glasses, Gilt Recess Glasses, Decorative China, Brass Fenders and Brasses, Pictures and Paintings; the entire Furnishing of 10 Bedrooms, including Bedroom Suites, various sizes, one a magnificent Break-front Burr Walnut Suite, originally cost £120; Single and Double Beds, Bedding, Hair Mattresses, &c.; an exceptionally large quantity of Kitchen and Deal Furniture; Royal Axminster Carpet, 15ft. x 10ft. 6in.; Indian Carpet, 15ft. x 11ft.; Turkey Carpet, 13ft. 6in. x 9ft. 6in., all equal to new; Stair Carpeting, Hearth Rugs, and general miscellaneous effects, including Lady's Cycle and 3 Chests of Tea.

Goods on View. Auction commences 12.30. Pianos Sold 3 o'c.

J. F. KEOGH & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION OF CARPETS AND RUGS.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 10TH AND 11TH DEC., AT 25 BACHELOR'S WALK, AT 1 O'C. EACH DAY,

Comprising — British-made Turkey and Wool-back tufted Carpets, Moquette, Super-Wilton, Wilton-Pile, fine Heavy Axminster Squares (seamless and seamed), Brussels, Velvet and Art Carpets; a large assemblage of Hearth, Landing, and Bedroom Rugs; Axminster, Wilton, Brussels, and Velvet Pile Stair Carpetings; also a fine range of Real Indian Carpets and Rugs.

Goods on View Monday, 9th Dec.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION. COMMISSIONS EXECUTED.

J. F. KEOGH & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

FURNITURE AUCTIONS CONDUCTED

BY

JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS, GRAFTON STREET.

ESTABLISHED 80 YEARS. TELEPHONE NO. 63.

GOOD TOWN HOUSE,

18 NORTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET,

TUESDAY NEXT, 10th DECEMBER, 1918.

Per instructions of A. Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., who has changed his residence.

Held under lease for 949 years from 25th March, 1787, at £9 11s. 1d. per annum. To be Sold by Auction on the Premises at 1 o'c. p.m. The foregoing is a fine city residence, containing 4 sitting, 5 bedrooms, maid's room, hot bath, tiled entrance hall, good kitchen, with double oven range, and copper cylinder; china pantry and scullery are both fitted with hot and cold water; electric light throughout. The stable at rear is Let at £10 per annum, landlord paying taxes.

Conditions of Sale may be had on application to LETT and FETHERSTONHAUGH, Solicitors, 23 Ely place; or

JAMES ADAM & SONS, Auctioneers, 17 MERRION ROW and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

18 NORTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET.

TUESDAY NEXT, 10th DECEMBER, 1918.

AUCTION SALE, per instructions of A. Fetherstonhaugh, Esq., who has changed his residence, of a RESIDUE OF SUPERIOR ANTIQUE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—Antique Carved Chippendale Hall Table; Set of 8 Carved Mahogany Chippendale Dining Chairs, 2 Carvers, and Settee, in Morocco; Carved Chippendale Gent.'s Cupboard, Chippendale Cheval Screen, Carved Mahogany Fire Screen in needlework, fine Ebon Red Boule and Ormolu Mounted Quadrant End Drawingroom Cabinet, elaborately Cased and Gilded Mahogany Japanese Cabinet, with ivory and mother-o'-pearl applique work; Antique Cut-glass and Ormolu 8-Light Chandelier, and Pair of fine Ormolu and China 8-Light ditto, all adapted for electric light; Antique Mahogany Piano, fitted as Secretary, with Bookcase over; Antique Mahogany Square Piano, brass mounts; Spinet with taper legs; Piano Orchestrion, walnut case; Antique Nelson Side Table, Brass-mounted Open Cabinet; Antique Rosewood Falling Leaf Gate Leg and Piller and Claw Tables, Antique Cir. Study Table, with drawers; Ebon. Empire Couch, Antique Settee, Occasional Chairs, Ebon and Gilded Mantel Mirrors and Cornices, Black Oak Telescope Dinner Table, Mahogany Telescopic Dumb Waiter, large Bohemian Turkey Drawingroom Carpet, fine condition; Curtains; Old Sheffield Tea Urn, Soup Tureen, 5 Entrée Dishes, Eggery, Cruets, Kettle, etc.; Antique Inlaid Sheraton Chest Drawers, Mahogany Tallboy of Drawers, Mahogany Nelson Grandfather Clock, fine Italian Brass Bedstead, with side wings, and Upholstered Hair Mattress; Wool Mattresses and Eiderdown Quilt, Mahogany Dressing Tables and Washstands, Ornamental China, Pair large Japanese Vases, Dresden Candelabra; Children's Toys and Books, Picture, Bagatelle Board, Typewriter, Antique Brass Fire Grate, Swing Cradle, Copper Kettle, Contents of Lumber Rooms, etc. On View Morning of Sale, 10 till 12. Sale Tuesday next, 10th December, 1918, at 12 o'clock. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

JAMES ADAM & SONS, Auctioneers and Appraisers, 17 MERRION ROW and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

CO. MEATH.

200 ACRES OF GRAZING LAND AT BAYTOWN PARK, DUNBOYNE.

T. E. POTTERTON is instructed by P. J. O'Connor, Esq., to SELL BY AUCTION, on the Land at BAYTOWN PARK, on FRIDAY, 20th day of DECEMBER, 1918, at 12 o'clock, 200 ACRES of these prime fattening lands, in suitable divisions. Well watered, fenced, and sheltered, and free from disease. An experienced herd resides on the lands, who will show customers the divisions. Baytown Park is 2 miles from Dunboyne, 4 miles from Maynooth, and 12 miles from DUBLIN MARKET.

T. E. POTTERTON, Auctioneer and Land Agent, ATHBOY, CO. MEATH.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

250 TREES,

SPRUCE, FIR, BEECH, OAK, ASH, and LARCH. Within 3 miles of G.S. and W. Railway, 2½ miles Grand Canal.

Private offers will be received for the above up to 20th December, 1918.

Purchasers to pay commission.

COGAN & BYRNE, Auctioneers, etc., BALLYTORE and KILCULLEN, CO. KILDARE.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

"THALASSA," beautifully situated on the sea front midway between Bangor and Carnalea, commanding lovely views of Belfast Lough. Contains 3 Reception rooms, Lounge Hall, 8 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, etc.; is exceptionally well built, and heated throughout with hot water pipes and radiators. A Motor house with pit adjoins, and a private Bathing Box and bathing Jetty are erected on the shore. The Grounds, comprising nearly 7 acres, are well furnished with pines and other trees.

For further particulars apply to J. CHARLEY McDOWELL, Solicitor, 29 Wellington place, Belfast.

JAMES T. BRICE & SON, Auctioneers, Estate Agents, etc., 139-141 MAIN STREET, BANGOR.

AUCTIONS BY **P. O'CONNOR & SON.**

THIS DAY (FRIDAY).

BALLYGALL HOUSE, GLASNEVIN—120 Acres, in divisions, for J. E. Dennis, Esq. 12 o'clock.

THIS DAY.

GARRISTOWN—50 Acres, in divisions, for Messrs. Murray. 3 o'clock.

POSTPONEMENT NOTICE.

CORNSTOWN LITTLE, ASHBOURNE—The Letting of this Land and Sale of Cattle, etc., advertised to be held This Day, is Postponed to a Later Date.

PATRICK O'CONNOR & SON, Auctioneers, Valuers, etc., 49 QUEEN STREET, DUBLIN.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON. TOWN OF CASTLEREA.

AUCTION OF IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE **HOUSE PROPERTY AND PREMISES.**

SUBSCRIBER has been favoured with instructions from Mrs. M. E. Reilly, TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE COURTHOUSE, CASTLEREA, On SATURDAY, 21st DECEMBER, 1918. At the hour of 1 o'clock, the Fee-Simple Interest in the Entire Premises, situate in the principal part of the important Fair and Market Town of Castlerea, now vested in Vendor, as Real Estate, free of rent for ever. [illegible] Purchaser to pay 25 per cent. at Sale, with 5 per cent. Auctioneer's Commission at Sale of Private Treaty.

JOHN HANSON, Auctioneer, CASTLEREA.

TOWN OF NEWBRIDGE.

SALE OF 20 CONNEMARA PONIES by PUBLIC AUCTION at Newbridge Fair on TUESDAY NEXT, 10th inst., the property of Mr. T. W. Joyce, Westport. Sale commences sharp at 10.30 a.m.

LETTING OF 140 ACRES FATTENING LANDS,

AT KILREANEY, MOYVALLEY, CO. KILDARE, on TUESDAY NEXT, 10th inst., in 4 divisions, ranging from 12 to 60 acres. Herd in charge. Every accommodation for stock. Sale commences sharp at 2 o'clock p.m.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

OF SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, early in January Next, of a compact Residential Farm of Prime Lands, containing about 63 statute acres. Annuity to I.L.C. £37 16/-. Also Clearance Sale of Stock, Effects, Furniture, etc. Full particulars in future advertisements.

BUILDING SITE NEAR CURRAGH CAMP.

SALE on an early date, of a SMALL PARCEL OF LANDS, containing about 4 statute acres. Held free of rent for ever. Convenient to Curragh Camp.

DENIS BRENNAN & SON, Auctioneers, etc., KILCULLEN, CO. KILDARE.

THE BEST WEEK-END PAPER FOR DUBLIN People is the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." Last Edition on Sale every Saturday morning.

MR. HOLDEN'S AUCTIONS.

NEXT WEDNESDAY, 11TH DECEMBER, AT 1 O'CLOCK,

MAGNIFICENT BUILDING SITE, 26 NORTH EARL STREET (WITH GOVERNMENT GRANT).

AS ALREADY FULLY ADVERTISED.

Further particulars and Conditions of Sale from FRANCIS CLINCH, Solicitor having Carriage of Sale, 44 Fleet street.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE, NEXT WEDNESDAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 10 SAINT PAUL'S TERRACE, KIMMAGE ROAD.

DWELLINGHOUSE AND TWO COTTAGES, 25 QUEEN'S SQUARE & 19 & 20B HANOVER STREET.

MICHAEL J. BERGIN, Solicitor, 56 Rutland Square.

AUCTION NEXT THURSDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

ON THE PREMISES,

28 HERBERT PARK, DONNYBROOK,

AS ALREADY FULLY ADVERTISED.

SALE AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON PRECISELY. Terms—Cash, and Five per cent. Fees. ON VIEW WEDNESDAY NEXT, 12 to 4.

W. J. HOLDEN, AUCTIONEER, 2 SAINT ANDREW STREET.

ON VIEW THIS DAY.

SALE TO-MORROW AND MONDAY NEXT.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE SALE BY AUCTION.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

NEARLY NEW COTTAGE PIANOFORTE & VALUABLE EFFECTS.

FULL PARTICULARS IN TO-MORROW'S PAPERS.

MESSRS. JAMES HILL & SON WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AS ABOVE, IN THEIR WELL-KNOWN AUCTION ROOMS, **10, 11, & 12 BACHELOR'S WALK,** ON TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), CONTINUING ON MONDAY NEXT.

SALE AT ONE O'CLOCK PRECISELY. TERMS—CASH. PURCHASERS TO PAY FIVE PER CENT. FEES.

JAMES HILL & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 10, 11, 12 Bachelor's Walk.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—REV. J. R. CULLEN, DECD., & OTHER ACCOUNTS. FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c., NEXT MONDAY, 9TH DEC., AT THE HOUR OF TWELVE O'CLOCK, IN THE DIVISIONAL AUCTION ROOMS, 8 MERCHANT'S QUAY (OPPOSITE FOUR COURTS).

THOMAS GARLAND has received instructions from the Executor of the late Rev. J. R. CULLEN, Aughrim street, to SELL BY AUCTION, AT 8 MERCHANT'S QUAY, the ENTIRE FURNITURE and EFFECTS, Comprising: Walnut Enclosed Sideboard, with Mirror Back; Oak Diningroom Table, Mahogany Diningroom Chairs, Oak Roll-top Desk, Mahogany Revolving Bookstand, Chesterfield Couch, Drawingroom Suite; Inlaid Walnut Cheffonier, with Marble Top, Mirror Back and Doors; Gilt Girandole, Pair of fine Sheraton Half-circle Tables;

FOUR COTTAGE PIANOS

Overstrung Upright Grand, in Walnut, by Pohlmann; Full-compass Cottage Piano, in Walnut, by Crane; do. do. in Ebonised Frame, by Piggot; two dozen Oil Paintings, comprising Portraits, Land and Seascapes, Classical, Still Life, &c., by Henry Justin, J. R. Marquis, &c.; Latest Editions of Standard Works on Theology; Plated Ware, Ornaments, and High-class Miscellaneous Property.

ON VIEW AT THE AUCTION ROOMS ALL DAY ON TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), AND ON MONDAY, UP TO HOUR OF SALE, TWELVE O'CLOCK. Purchasers to pay Five per cent. Auction Fees.

THOMAS GARLAND, AUCTIONEER AND VALUER, 8 MERCHANT'S QUAY.



(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.)

GARDEN, FARM, BEES, ETC.

ALL Owners of Gardens to secure best results should sow Drummond's Vegetable and Flower Seeds; awarded 148 First Prizes, 1914 to 1917.—W. Drummond and Sons, 57 and 58 Dawson st.

APPLE Trees, clean, healthy, splendidly rooted, any selection of best varieties; carriage paid; cash with order.—Nash, Athlone.

APPLE Trees, 3 years grafted, 3-5 feet, 12 in 6 varieties, 13/-; in 12 varieties, 14/-.—Nash, Athlone.

APPLE Trees, 4 years grafted, 4-6 feet, 12 in 6 varieties, 19/-; in 12 varieties, 20/-.—Nash, Athlone.

A DETAILED Nursery Catalogue can be had post free on request from Rowan's, "Seedsmen," 51/52 Capel st, Dublin.

ARE you purchasing Winter Wheats? Our sample quotation posted free on request.—Rowan's, "Seedsmen," 51/52 Capel st., Dublin.

[illegible]

LAWN MOWER REPAIRS

Send your Machines in now before the rush. Machines Collected and Delivered in City district. THE DAIRY ENGINEERING CO. OF IRELAND, LTD., 31/32 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.

BIRDS, POULTRY, FISH, DAIRY, &c.

25/- CWT. Kolino Feeding Meal; Castalia Poultry Meal, 28/-; S1 Feeding Meal, 29/-; Kolino Dairy Meal, 29/-; Castalia Poultry Mixture.—ABRAHAM NEILL, Ltd., Castalia Mills, Belfast.

[illegible]

POULTRY, ETC., CONTINUED.

[illegible]

FURNITURE, MUSIC, PIANOS, &C.

AT Highest Value—James Hill and Son, Bachelor's Walk, Purchase Furniture, Pianos, Antiques, etc.

[illegible]

DRESS, BOOTS, ETC.

[illegible]

MacARTHUR'S AUCTION.

TO-DAY (FRIDAY), ONE O'CLOCK, ORDER OF SALE: 21 HOUSES and COTTAGES, CHARLEMONT AVENUE, CHARLEMONT ST. 1 to 9, 13, and 16 GULISTAN PLACE, RATHMINES. 2 ST. PAUL'S TERRACE, KIMMAGE ROAD. 69, 70 AUNGIER STREET. 1 LONGFORD STREET. 54 ST. ANNE'S ROAD, DRUMCONDRA. As heretofore fully advertised.

OUR FIRST 1919 AUCTION. We are preparing a large programme of Sales for our First 1919 Auction, which will be held early in January. Several thousand pounds worth of valuable property has been already listed. The favour of early instructions is respectfully requested from Owners, Solicitors, and others desirous of having lots included.

MacARTHUR & CO., Auctioneers, 79 TALBOT STREET.

STORE CATTLE AUCTION EVERY THURSDAY. ENTRIES INVITED.

R. & J. WILKINSON, 40-41 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

BOOTHMAN ESTATE, JOBSTOWN, TALLAGHT.

WE are instructed by the Receiver to LET BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13th, at 11.30 a.m., 90 ACRES FOR GRAZING In the following Divisions:—

	A.	R.	P.
Flemings	26	0	3
Whitestown	17	1	25
Dairyfields	17	2	37
Nine Acres and Bog	26	3	0

From Jan. 1st to Nov. 30th, 1919.

R. & J. WILKINSON, Auctioneers, Cattle Salesmen, etc., 40, 41 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH & CO.

TO-DAY (FRIDAY), DEC. 6th, at 12 o'clock precisely, for the Trustees of the "McBennett Estate," at Blundelstown, Clondalkin—170 Acres rich Dairying Lands, in divisions to suit the requirements of purchasers.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH & CO., Auctioneers, Valuers, etc., 4 HAYMARKET, DUBLIN. 'Phone 3.

STORE CATTLE AUCTION EVERY THURSDAY. ENTRIES SOLICITED.

GAVIN LOW, LTD., 50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

DRESS, CONTINUED.

ABOUT Clothes—Highest Prices for Ladies', Gents', Children's Cast Off Clothes, Furniture; distance no objection.—Mrs. White, 15 Aungier st.

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Cusack, 65 Aungier st., gives highest prices for Left Off Clothes, furniture; distance no objection.

[illegible]

HORSES, HARNESS, VEHICLES, &c.

ALESBURY TRAPS. NOTED GOLD MEDAL TUB, TONNEAU, ALL WEATHER, AND HOODED CARS. SEVERAL CHEAP SECONDHAND CARS. Catalogues from ALESBURY BROS., EDENDERRY, KING'S CO. Showrooms: 3 LINCOLN PLACE, Westland Row, Dublin.

[illegible]

£3 10/-.—BARGAIN, good Donkey, 6 years old, for immediate Sale.—"Z 2317, Donkey," this office.

£15.—DONKEY, Inside Car, and Harness, a bargain to prompt purchaser.—"Z 2318, Car," this office.

LIVE STOCK, DOGS, ETC.

[illegible]

TUITIONS AND SCHOLASTIC.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, French, Russian, Italian, by Native Teachers. 4 GRAFTON ST.

[illegible]

TUITIONS CONTINUED

METROPOLITAN College—Commercial and Secretarial Training. Prospectus free.—100 Lower Mount st.

SHORTHAND, Typewriting (Private Tuition, guaranteed; full week time—Murphy, 16 Appian Way.

GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS WANTED.

[illegible]

BATTERSBY & CO.

BRAY.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES (SEA FRONT).

7 Apartments, Hot Bath, £40 Free.

10 Apartments, Hot Bath, Garage, £65 Free.

"DALMORE," SIDMONTON ROAD, Semi-Detached. 12 Apartments, Garage, Garden, £100 Free.

GRAFTON STREET — WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE, commodious Premises in a good part of Grafton street. Early possession desirable. Reply Battersby and Co., Agents.

MONKSTOWN, ON 11½ ACRES— FOR SALE, superior Residence, in excellent repair; all modern improvements; nice pleasure grounds, tennis and croquet, carriage drive, gate lodge; contains 4 sitting rooms, conservatory off drawingroom, 6 bedrooms, bath, hot press, copper cylinder, lavatory basin, 3 servants' rooms, etc.; outside, 2 gardens, well stocked, vinery, tomato house, greenhouse; excellent out-offices; man's room; lease 1,000 years; head rent £66 12/-. For terms apply to Battersby and Co., 39 Westmoreland street.

BATTERSBY & CO., 39 WESTMORELAND ST.

Xmas Novelties AT Forrest & Sons, Ltd.



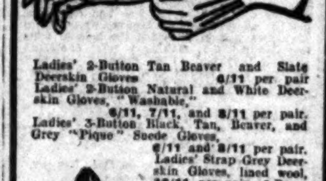
CHECK SCARVES. Checks are one of the dominating fashions this season, and in Scarves we have an endless variety. Black and White several size checks, Navy and White, Brown and White, also Helio, Rose, Green, etc., etc., all in checks. 25/6 each.



Three smart Fleecy and Camel Hair Scarves are this season's latest novelty, are warm, most becoming, and the acme of comfort, in all colours, a most acceptable gift. Prices 50/-, 63/-, to 84/-.



MARABOUT NECKLETS AND CAPES. In the very latest Fur effects, in Black, Nat. and Nigger. All the better qualities are our exclusive designs, and can only be had at Forrest's, 6/11 to 25/-. Better quality and finish, 29/6 to 11 guineas.



Ladies' 2-Button Tan Beaver and Slate Doeskin Gloves 6/11 per pair. Ladies' 2-Button Natural and White Doeskin Gloves, "Washable," 6/11, 7/11, and 8/11 per pair. Ladies' 3-Button Black, Tan, Beaver, and Grey "Pique" Suede Gloves, 6/11 and 8/11 per pair. Ladies' Strap Grey Doeskin Gloves, lined wool, 16/11 per pair; 2-Dome Tan Cape do., 15/6 per pair. Ladies' 2-Button Tan and Grey Antelope Gloves, 8/11, 9/11, and 12/6 per pair.



Imitation Shetland Squares, all wool, in Ivory, also Black, 1/11, 2/3, 2/6, 2/11, 3/6, 3/11, 4/11, 5/11, to 10/6 each.

Imitation Shetland Scarves, Ivory and Black, 1/11, 2/3, 2/6, 2/11, 3/6, 3/11, 4/11, up to 12/6 each.

Forrest & Sons, Ltd., GRAFTON ST. & WICKLOW ST., DUBLIN.

DOCKRELL LIMITED, HOUSE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS

OFFICES: 38-39 SOUTH GT. GEORGE'S ST.

St. Kevin's Park—A Charming HOUSE (Detached) FOR SALE, £1,500; good hall, 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, servant's room, pantries, hot bath; electric light; fine garden, side entrance, etc. Possession after Christmas. Apply to Dockrell Limited, South Great George's street.

Wellington Road, £80 Free— DESIRABLE HOUSE TO LET, perfect order; 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, servant's room, hot bath; long garden; electric light. Seen on orders from Dockrell Limited, South Great George's street.

For Sale, Price £10,000, a WHOLESALE GROCERY, PROVISION, and HARDWARE CONCERN, carried on in conjunction with the exportation of eggs and poultry; situate in a Southern seaport town; turnover last year, £130,000; price includes stock, goodwill, premises, and book debts. Principals only will be dealt with.—Dockrell Sons and Co. Limited, Dublin.

DOCKRELL LIMITED, STH. GT. GEORGE'S ST, DUBLIN

FLAT TO LET, beautifully arranged and Furnished: three or four bedrooms, two reception rooms, bath, kitchen, maid's room; electric light, gas. Best city position. £20 per month; £200 per year.—F 402 this office.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.

COUNTY WEXFORD, 202 ACRES—EXCELLENT GRAZING LANDS; good House and Out-offices. Held in fee-simple. Price, £3,000.

CO. KILDARE, 200 IRISH ACRES—EXCELLENT HOUSE and Out-offices. Held in fee-simple; free of rent. Price £12,000.

COUNTY MEATH, 360 ACRES—GRAZING LANDS; excellent House and Out-offices. Held in fee-simple. Price £16,000.

COUNTY MEATH, 104 ACRES—EXCELLENT HOUSE and Out-offices. Held for ever, subject to an annuity of £58, payable to the Irish Land Commission. Price £5,000.

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WANTED, SHOP PREMISES—English Firm desire to secure Lease of Premises, South George's street, Henry street, or Earl street.—F 423, this office.

DEMOBILISATION

An Army Corps of Trees for Erin's benefit, 10,000 bearing Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Avenue Trees, Climbing Roses. Acquire free list to-day.—PENNICK and CO., DELGANY Nurseries.

MOTOR MATTERS, BICYCLES, &c

MOTOR CARS

WALLEN, TRINITY ST. GARAGE, DUBLIN. Sole Agents PERRY and CALCOTT LIGHT CARS.

AT Woods', 42 Westland Row—Motor Lorries for Hire.

2 SEATERS.

13 H.P. De Luxe Model SCRIPPS BOOTH, with discs, practically new.

10 H.P. A.C., slightly used, complete with speedometer, tools, etc.

15 H.P. OVERLAND, delivered 1917, dynamo lighting and starting; painted grey.

10 H.P. SINGER, just repainted.

10 H.P. MORRIS OXFORD, C.A.V. lighting set.

FOUR SEATERS.

15/18 H.P. HUPMOBILE De Luxe Model, starting and lighting; paintwork unscratched.

17/24 H.P. DODGE BROS. Car, with starting and lighting.

10/15 H.P. VULCAN, dynamo lighting.

20 H.P. F.I.A.T., dynamo lighting and starting.

15 H.P. AUSTIN, dynamo lighting set.

20 H.P. FORD, specially upholstered, and very little used.

IN STOCK—AT KILDARE STREET SHOWROOMS.

DUBLIN MOTOR CO. LTD.

[illegible]

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

STANDARD, 1914 Model, two seater Car, 9.5 h.p., electric light and horn, bulb horn, etc., in splendid running condition. For further particulars apply James J. Stafford, Cromwell's Fort, Wexford.

MOTOR CYCLES.

"A1"—NEW Imperial Japs from 40 guineas; a few left; Secondhand Sunbeams, Hobarts, Indians, B.S.A., Triumphs; all specially tuned and tested.—Wayte Bros., Ltd., Lemon st. (off Grafton st.).

WALLEN, TRINITY ST. GARAGE. TRIUMPH, DOUGLAS, ROVER, A.J.S.

[illegible]

1917 3½ ROVER Combination, C shaft, 3 speed, as new. Apply 49 Talbot st.

WANTED.

WANTED, coachbuilt Side Car; good condition; state price. Reply Roanville, Kandy.

LORRIES, VANS: MOTOR & STEAM HAULAGE.

STEAM and Motor Lorries for Hire. Apply Steen and McKee, 114 James's st., Dublin.

BICYCLES.

[illegible]

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

[illegible]

CHAUFFEURS CONTINUED

[illegible]

DISENGAGED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS SALE AND WANTED.

[illegible]

PREMISES, TRAPPINGS, GRAZING

[illegible]

HOUSES AND LANDS FOR SALE.

[illegible]

£700—GREYSTONES: Cosy Nest, detached, hot bath, croquet plot; another, £400; possession. Stamp.—Jones, Auctioneers, Greystones.

HOUSES TO LET.

AUCTIONS, Valuations, Inventories; Houses, Furnished, Unfurnished, Let, Sold.—Prim, 21 Dawson street.

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RATHGAR road—Well Furnished House, immediate possession, £10 month; 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, servant's room, stabling, electric light, etc. Apply Dockrell Limited, South Great George's street.

SIX or seven roomed non basement House; rent or purchase.—F 305, this office.

HOUSES WANTED.

[illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET. DUBLIN AND DISTRICT.

[illegible]

APARTMENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY. HOUSES TO LET AND WANTED.

[illegible]

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY CONTINUED

[illegible]

APARTMENTS TO LET AND WANTED

[illegible]

FOR HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES SEE PAGE 1.

MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS, &C.

[illegible]

XMAS Loans, £1 to £5, granted to householders, privately; no fees.—F 219, this office.

£50 UPWARDS advanced at 4½ per cent. Interest.—F 114, this office.

DENTISTRY.

DENTIST MacDonnell attends daily, 10 till 6; Saturdays, 10 to 1.—57 Grafton st. (over Woolworth's Store).

MESSRS. F. and A. Nicholson have now removed to their Permanent Premises, 41 Henry st. (Corner Moore st.).

MR. Lovey (late Harcourt st.)—Highest class Teeth; right price; established 30 years.—2 North Frederick st.

PAINLESS American Dentistry—Mr. Henry J. Bradley may be consulted personally at his only address, 73 Harcourt st. (Established 1880).

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

QUEER LOOKING EYES

How often one hears this expression, and yet how true in many cases eyes are rendered queer looking by neglect, or more frequently by the use of bad or improperly adapted lenses. Dixon and Hempenstall, State Opticians, 12 Suffolk street, will give free advice on the eyes to all who wish to consult them.

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Half-Yearly	5 5	6 6
Quarterly	2 9	3 3

Communications relative to business matters to be addressed THE MANAGER. Remittances to be made payable to the IRISH TIMES, LIMITED, Westmoreland street, Dublin.

Printed and Published by the Irish Times, Limited, at the Offices, 31 Westmoreland street, in the Parish of St. Mark and City of Dublin. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1918.

BLANKETS

BEAUTIFULLY CLEANED, STOVED, PURIFIED, WOOL RAISED, AND RETURNED LIKE NEW.

PRESCOTTS' DYE WORKS, 11 RATHMINES TERRACE, GRAFTON STREET, 20 REDMOND'S HILL, 82, 83, 84 TALBOT STREET. Telephones—571 and 2605. Telegrams—"Dyer," Dublin.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated), 3 lines, 20 words, 2/6; each additional line of 7 words, 8d.

Important—The Government has decided to withdraw all restrictions on the mention of Battalion Numbers and the location of battalions and such units, as regards the troops in France, Flanders, Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Italy, Salonika, and East Africa.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

CRONE—November, 1918, killed in action in France, John, American Army, second son of John and Anne Crone, Newtown Park, Leixlip. R.I.P.

O'DRISCOLL—December 6, 1918, in Castle Hospital, Dublin, Michael Denis O'Driscoll, Lieutenant, R.N.R., 129 Harold's Cross rd., Dublin. R.I.P. Funeral from Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Rathmines, to Glasnevin Cemetery, after 10 o'clock Mass, to-morrow (Sunday).

SANKEY—December 1, 1918, Edward Fetherston Sankey, Wireless Telegraphist, R.N.V.R., who nobly died on duty aboard H.M.S.T. Ethelwulf, which struck a mine and was lost with all hands off N. Shields, eldest son of Wm. G. Sankey, late of 27 Killarney st., Dublin, to the unspeakable grief of his sorrowing parents, 78 Talbot st., Nottingham.

IN MEMORIAM.

BRADSTREET—In loving memory of Captain G. E. Bradstreet, R.E., 13th Division, who fell in Gallipoli on the 7th December, 1915, only son of Sir Edward and Lady Bradstreet.

CLANACHAN—In loving memory of James Clanachan, R.I. Fusiliers, killed, Armentières, 7th December, 1914, late Warder Derry Prison. Inserted by his loving parents.

BIRTHS.

HARRIS—December 1, 1918, at Denmark House, 37 Lower Leeson st., Dublin, the wife of Lieutenant F. J. Harris, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 146 St. Catherine's rd., S.C.R., Dublin, of a daughter.

JACKMAN—December 4, 1918, at Mrs. Webb's Private Nursing Home, Catherine st., Waterford, the wife of James J. H. Jackman, F.R.C.S.I., of a daughter.

LUNNEY—November 13, 1918, at 25 Bridge st., Dundalk, to Corporal J. H. Lunney, Australian Imperial Forces, and Mrs. Lunney, a son.

ROBERTS—November 25, 1918, at R.A. Barracks, Kildare, to Captain and Mrs. Maurice Roberts, Royal Field Artillery, a son (John Patrick).

MARRIAGE.

MURPHY and PATTERSON—November 27, 1918, at University Church, Dublin, with Nuptial Mass, by the Very Rev. Arthur Murphy, P.P., Emo (cousin of the bridegroom), assisted by the Very Rev. Paul Murphy, P.P., Edenderry, Thomas J., son of Thomas Murphy, Tullow st., Carlow, to Kathleen, daughter of J. P. H. Patterson, Edenderry. No cards.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—December 5, 1918, at 173 James's st., Madeline, infant daughter of Richard and Kathleen Atkinson. R.I.P. Funeral this (Saturday) morning to Glasnevin Cemetery.

BELL—Henry Bell, aged 38, at his residence, 18 Primrose av., of pneumonia, following influenza. Funeral to-day (Saturday) to Mount Jerome at 9 a.m.

BYRNE—December 5, 1918, at her parents' residence, Glenburgh Cottage, Bray, after a short illness, Bridget Patricia, the dearly-beloved child of James and Mary Byrne. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing parents and family. Funeral to Little Bray to-day (Saturday) at 3 o'clock.

DE MOSY-DE VALLADARES—November 5, 1918, at the Palacio de Castrelos, Vigo, Spain, of pneumonia, Fernando Quinones de Leon Marques de Mos-y-de Valladares, dearly-loved husband of "Minnie," eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whyte, of Hatley Manor, Carrick-on-Shannon.

DOYLE—December 6, 1918, at his residence, 28 Finglas rd., Hugh, fourth son of the late Patrick Doyle, Sroce st., Portaferry, and of the Editorial Staff of the *Irish Independent.* Requiescat in pace. Funeral to-morrow (Sunday), at 11 a.m., to Glasnevin Cemetery. No flowers, by request.

DUNNE—November 29, 1918, Delia (Cissie), beloved wife of Robert Dunne, 54 Foulser rd., Upper Tooting, London, S.W. (late of Dublin), to the inexpressible grief of her sorrowing husband, sons, and daughters. R.I.P.

GALLACHER—December 5, 1918, at his residence, Jocelyn st., Dundalk, Edward Gallacher, 7 Upper Liffey st., Dublin, beloved husband of Elizabeth Gallacher. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and family. R.I.P. Funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dundalk, to St. Patrick's Cemetery, this day (Saturday) at 9 a.m.

GARGAN—December 6, 1918, at Newtown [illegible], Co. Meath, Clare, widow of the late Patrick Gargan. Funeral to Ardcath Cemetery on Monday, [illegible] at 2 o'clock.

KERR—November 28, 1918, at High st., Tullamore, Annie, dearly-loved infant daughter of R. K. Kerr and Josephine Kerr, aged 21 months; and on November 21, 1918, Joseph James, their dearly-loved son, aged 8½ years.

KNOTT—December 6, 1918, at Drumshambo, Joseph Knott, aged 93 years. Funeral to-morrow (Sunday) at 2 o'clock.

LATCHFORD—December 5, 1918, at 4 Cullenswood ter., Ranelagh, Sarah, the dearly-beloved wife of Richard A. Latchford, junior, and eldest daughter of Mark and Sarah Duan, "The Colonnade," Milltown, Co. Dublin, aged 28 years. "Peace, perfect peace." Funeral private.

LEESON—December 5, 1918, at her brother's residence, 5 Rutland square, E., Jane Leeson, widow of the late Thomas Leeson. Funeral strictly private.

LUTTRELL—November 2, 1918, at the Convent, Schlehof, Bavaria, of pneumonia, following influenza, Margaret Mary (Mavis), aged 20 years, only and dearly-loved daughter of Mrs. Luttrell, Belmont, Nashville rd., Howth. R.I.P.

MALONE—December 5, 1918, at her residence, Railway st., Navan, Frances, beloved wife of John Malone. Deeply regretted. R.I.P. Funeral from St. Mary's Cathedral to New Cemetery to-day (Saturday) at 2 o'clock.

ROBINSON—Violet Nina Hampton Garde, beloved wife of Henry Robinson, Singapore, dearly-loved only child of Mrs. W. H. Garde and the late Colonel Garde, 2 Sidmonton square, Bray.

SMYTH—December 5, 1918, at his residence, Knocklyon rd., Templeogue, of pneumonia, after a few days' illness, Edmond, second eldest son of Patrick and Elizabeth Smyth, aged 30 years. R.I.P. Funeral to Tallaght, 3 o'clock, to-day (Saturday).

SWARBRIGG—December 6, 1918, at his residence, Laurel Villa, Cootehill, John Swarbrigg. Deeply regretted by his wife, family, father, and brother. Funeral, at 2 p.m., to-morrow (Sunday).

TAYLOR—December 5, 1918, at Mountvenus, Rathfarnham, of influenza, Thomas Frederick, third son of Thomas F. and Mary Jane Taylor. "Safe in the arms of Jesus." Funeral (private) to Whitechurch this (Saturday) morning.

WATERS—December 6, 1918, at her residence, 4 Wellington rd., Anne, daughter of the late Thomas Waters. Deeply regretted. R.I.P. Funeral private. No flowers.

WILSON—December 6, 1918, at Drumagoland, Tullyvin, Co. Cavan, James Wilson, aged 74 years. Funeral to Bellasis Presbyterian Church to-morrow (Sunday), 2 o'clock.

YEATS—December 6, 1918, at her residence, 4 Tempe tce., Dalkey, Grace, widow of the late Matthew Yeats, Secretary to the Grand Jury, Kildare, and daughter of the late Archdeacon Trew. Funeral (private), 9 o'clock, to Celbridge on Tuesday.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mr. James O'Brien, Kilmessan, Co. Meath, desires to express his deep and grateful appreciation of the kindness and sympathy shown to him from all sides, in every possible way, in his recent great loss. He will feel still more indebted if his many friends and sympathisers will add their further kindness of accepting this notice as an individual acknowledgment.

The family of the late Mrs. Orson return thanks for all kind letters and expressions of sympathy received.

Mrs. Stoney, 4 Upper Mount st., desires to return sincere thanks to all friends who sent letters and telegrams in her recent sorrow.

IN MEMORIAM.

CREIGHTON—Fourteenth Anniversary—In ever-affectionate remembrance of my dear wife and our devoted mother, Elizabeth Creighton, who passed away December 7th, 1904.

God called her home—it was His will,
Yet in our hearts she liveth still.
Her memory is as dear to-day
As in the hour she passed away.

Inserted by her husband and family, Joseph Creighton, 25 Bridge st., Dundalk.

KETTLE—First Anniversary—In loving memory of my husband, Andrew J. Kettle, 245 North Circular rd., who died 7th December, 1917. R.I.P.

STACKS—In loving remembrance of dear Lex, who went home December 7th, 1917. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Column will be found on Page 6.

NICHOLS' 'Phone—276. 'Phone—276. FUNERAL AND CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT, Lombard street (Westland row). Coffins, Hearses, and Every Requisite. Economy and Punctuality.

FUNERAL REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WALLER, 49 and 50 DENZILLE STREET (Merrion square). 'Phone—131.

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MISCELLANEOUS

£5 REWARD.

GEORGE VESEY STEWART'S TRUST MISSING DOCUMENT. The above Reward will be paid to any person handing over to the undersigned Solicitors the Original, or a copy of, Marriage Settlement dated 16th April, 1856, made between Mervyn Stewart of the 1st part; Frances Stewart, 2nd part; George Vesey Stewart, 3rd part; John Rowley Miller, 4th part; Margaret Miller, of the 5th part; and Robert Hornidge and Reverend Alexander Rowley Miller of the 6th part.

LONGFIELD, KELLY, and ARMSTRONG, Solicitors for the present Trustees of the said Settlement, 25 Clare street, Dublin.

FOR SALE, AS A GOING CONCERN, THE Business of Pharmaceutical Chemist and Druggist, carried on by the late Mr. T. J. Connolly, M.P.S.I., Deceased, at 40 Clanbrassil street, Dundalk, with the Goodwill, Stock-in-Trade, and Fittings, together with the Leasehold Premises in which the said business has been conducted. Apply to ROBERT ESPINASSE, Solicitor, Dundalk.

GENTLEWOMAN, young, wishing instruction in Riding and Shooting, would appreciate letters from gentle people willing to take her temporary as pupil in or near Dublin.—"Z 23[illegible], Riding," this office.

WANTED, a Limousine or Landaulette, first-class order and condition; must be of modern type. State particulars and price, and where seen.—"Z 2367, Motor," this office.

GROUND RENT WANTED.

TRUSTEE wishes to invest £1,500 in purchase of Ground Rent suitable for such investment. Particulars to JAMES H. NORTH and CO., 110 Grafton street.

POULAPHOUCA HOTEL AND FINE FARM of 134 Acres to be Sold at Naas on 9th inst. Unlimited power from Waterfall to Light, Heat, and Cook by Electricity. R. J. GOFF and CO., Auctioneers, NEWBRIDGE.

SUITE of Offices (7 to 10 Rooms), with modern sanitary accommodation. Wanted in Nassau street, Grafton street, Suffolk street, or College Green. Purchase of suitable premises with a view to reconstruction or otherwise would be entertained. Reply, with full particulars, to John Mackie and Co., Chartered Accountants, 39 Nassau street, Dublin.

ALL Reconstructionists in Ireland must read the *IRISH HOMESTEAD.* Edited by "Æ." 10/- p.a. post free weekly from *Irish Homestead,* Ltd., 18 South Frederick street, Dublin.

LOANS on Reversions, Life Interest, Jointures, Ground Rents. Advances also granted, repayable over a term of years, and secured by sureties or with Life Assurance.—DAVID DRIMMIE & SONS, Secs., English and Scottish Law Life Offices, 33 Nassau street, Dublin, and 5 Lombard street, Belfast. 'Phones—Dublin, 461; Belfast, 4257.

PIANO Wanted for Clubroom for Members of M.A.A.C. Will any kind sympathiser lend or hire? Reply Secretary, G.F.S., 20 Upper Merrion street, Dublin.

ON VIEW, MONDAY NEXT

MODERN SILVER, Old Sheffield and Electro Plated Ware, Jewellery, Antique and Modern Furniture, Pianos, Harmoniums, Full Size Billiard Table and Appointments; 2 others, 8 x 4 and 6 x 3; Carpets, Decorative China, Bronzes, Old Cut Glass, Ladies' and Gent.'s Wearing Apparel, and other Miscellaneous Property. To be Sold by Auction, by Messrs. Bennett and Sons' Salerooms, 6 Upper Ormond quay, on TUESDAY, the 10th INST., commencing at ELEVEN O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

£36 4/6 PROFIT RENT payable out of Business Premises in town of Maryborough; thoroughly secured. To be Sold to close Trustee's Estate, for £425. Further particulars from James Allen and Son, 53 Lr. Sackville street.

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THE "IRISH FIELD" published To-day contains Programmes for Mullingar and Loughrea Races, Leopardstown and Baldoyle Weights for Age Races; Entries for Limerick; Revival of Dublin Horse Show; Coursing, Golf, Football, Angling, etc. Price Twopence; by post 2½d. Subscription rates—Yearly, 10/10; half-year, 5/5; quarter, 2/9, post free. Offices—11 D'Olier street, Dublin.

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MONEY—The Highest Advances to be obtained in Dublin on Jewellery, Silver Plate, Furniture, and Valuable Chattel Property of every description at the First-Class Money Office, 85 MARLBOROUGH ST.

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INCOME TAX Recovered; Super-Tax; Excess Profits; Returns; Accounts.—J. T. WALLACE, Expert, 65 Dame street, Dublin. 'Phone 383.

PLOUGH Reins, Cart Reins, Farm Ropes, Back Bands, Cordage of all kinds.—LANIGAN, 23 Eden quay, Dublin.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. POLLOCK & CO., LTD., OPTICIANS, 50 Grafton street, Dublin. (Two Doors from Stephen's Green). NOTE OUR ONLY ADDRESS.

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WHAT WILL SANTA CLAUS BRING? SANTA CLAUS will be expected to surpass himself this Xmas. He won't disappoint if you come and see the big show of Xmas Stockings at MAXWELL LEMONS, 22 NASSAU STREET, DUBLIN.

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FOOTBALLS, Jerseys, Golf Clubs, Balls, Cricket, Lawn Tennis, Dumb-bells; Fishing Sundries, Suit Cases, Bags, Trunks; Waterproofs, Leggings, Umbrellas.—Wm. A. Moore, 7 Aston's quay, Dublin.

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—in any part of Ireland and Great Britain—to all respectable persons on Note of Hand. Loans arranged by post without interview. No fees charged or beforehand charges. THE STANDARD PRIVATE FINANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND, LTD., 15 ANGLESEA ST., DUBLIN. J. C. WALSHE, Secretary.

MONEY Lent by post, from £30 to £5,000, on Note of Hand alone, without security, to Ladies or Gentlemen; strictly private. No charges whatever if the Loan is not granted. Apply Mr. N. Murtagh, Secretary, the City and County Private Finance Co., Ltd., 12 South Leinster street, Dublin.

LOANS £10 to £500, promptly, and strictest Privacy Guaranteed to Farmers, Shopkeepers, Doctors, Ladies, Gentlemen, and all Respectable applicants, on Simple Promissory Note. Distance no objection. Repayments arranged to suit Borrowers. Reasonable interest. Special quotations for Short Loans. No fees or preliminary expenses unless business actually completed. Apply, personally, or by letter, to DAVID I. COHEN, 25 DRURY STREET, DUBLIN.

£5 TO £500 ADVANCED to FARMERS, TRADERS, PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMEN in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, on Note of Hand. Privacy guaranteed. Apply, personally, or by letter, to THE MANAGER, THE COMMERCIAL UNION LOAN AND DISCOUNT CO. (LTD.), 57 MIDDLE ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

LOANS £10 TO £500. To All Respectable Householders, Shopkeepers, Dairymen, and FARMERS, on their own Personal Security, if Approved of. STRICT PRIVACY GUARANTEED. MODERATE CHARGE, AND NO FEES OF ANY KIND. If you are dealing with any other Loan Fund or Office you are specially invited to give me a trial and compare terms, which, I venture to say, are the best obtainable. SPECIAL TERMS ARRANGED TO SUIT BORROWERS. MONTHLY, QUARTERLY, OR WEEKLY. Apply H. STEIN, 10 Crow st., Dame st., Dublin.

RECONSTRUCTION.

REALISING THE NECESSITY AMONG THE PROFESSIONAL, COMMERCIAL, AND FARMING CLASSES of an Institution where CONFIDENTIAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE can be obtained without recourse to the customary money-lender's routine, we invite applications from £50 upwards. Repayment can be extended over any period, and the interest we guarantee to be less than that charged by other firms. No Security Required. FOULKES, Ltd., 5 Bold street, Liverpool. Tel. 5851 Royal. Telegrams—"Privacy."

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